Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 83 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

MONGINI BROTHERS

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinantu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh	Foochow
Delhi	Klang	Hankow
Amritsar	Seremban	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £280,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
S. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $12,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £21,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDING, Glazed Tiles, and
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.
Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
86, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi. Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
WITH
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
48, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

The admiring!

(1)
YOUR TASTE
(2)
The Western India Army Boot and Equipment
(3)
YOUR FASHION
These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.
'The Silk' you have been admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co, Ltd.

VIVIPOROUS
THE ELEXIR OF LIFE
The real specific remedy for nervous debility lumbago, etc., and assured good result to internal organs, removes habitual constipation and makes the bowels free, increases the appetite and energy. Result guaranteed.
Price one phial of 30 tablets Re. 1.
A. C. M. ENIS & CO.
303, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome rich very old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining tables and chairs, revolving top writing table, English sofas and settees, low chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door, single and double almyrahs, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing chest, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, writing table, office chairs, large and small durries, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc.
The property of the Hon. Mr. Justice Norman Kemp, and other gentlemen.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA LANE, NEAR DURGADEVI ROAD.
By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Anandrao Dhakji Rane and Ramrao Dhakji Rane, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji (hereinafter called "the Vendors"), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following immoveable property, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.):—
All that piece or parcel of Government land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kumbharwada Lane near Durgadevee Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 3/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2725, New No. 9737, Old Survey No. 471 and New Survey No. 2/5631 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7689 and Street No. 290 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Lane, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Soonar Narayen Chintoba and on or towards the South by the house of Bhandari Pandu Luxumon and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.
By order of Messrs. Motilal Bechardas Vossonji Naronji and Dwarkadas Kalliandas, the Trustees of the charitable properties of the deceased Bai Kabal, widow of Lakmidas Gordhandass and pursuant to directions contained in the scheme confirmed by the High Court of Bombay by Decree, dated the 7th day of February, 1918, in Suit No. 1403 of 1915, wherein the Advocate-General of Bombay was plaintiff and Motilal Bechardas was defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, the undermentioned property.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground which after deducting the area of 57 square yards taken by the Municipality for set back contains by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Musjid Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 812 and 812 and Street Nos. 71-73 and 75-79 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ruttonbai, widow of Ghella Nundram.
For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, Bombay, at their office at No. 18, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Auctioneers.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1918.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 1,016 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th April, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Abdul Ajij Haji Taiyab at their shop in Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Haji Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim of Chhas Moholla:—
1,016 bags White Java Sugar, marks W. O./Volkart, ex. S. S. "Sumatra," C. I. F. Bombay Harbour delivery.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 4 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....Rs.	30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly.. „	16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly .. „	8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly .... „	3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs.	5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy ..... ONE Ann

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttoms, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 11/8, 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 23, 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25. Godown Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dyname, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box, No. 388, Bombay. 1800

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GOVERNESS to take charge of children of a Mahomedan respectable family. Apply Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3542

WANTED for a State Band Goanese first VIOLINISTS, preference given to those able to wind instrument also. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, Kapurthala State, Punjab. 3472

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED.—A qualified ENGINEER for a new constructing building with good knowledge and old experience. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3541

WANTED—Several CLERKS for progressive situations at Aden. Apply to Box No. 61, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3578

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Viramgam Municipality, pay Rs. 75 plus 20. Only those that have passed Sanitary Surveyor's Examination need apply but preference will be given to one who is also a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Applicants should apply before 15th April, to the undersigned. CHHOTALAL KAMLAL PARIKH, President, Viramgam Municipality. 3478

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A three storied HOUSE, near Bangunga, Walkeshwar Road, electric fittings, stables and Motor Garage, etc. Apply sharp to Box No. 49, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3516

FOR SALE C-Spring VICTORIA, thoroughly repaired. Apply to Box No. 66, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3598

FOR SALE—One Boseh brand new MAGNETO, suitable up to 8 H.P. Motor engines. Apply N. D. PATEL & Co., 283, Princess Street. 3599

FOR SALE.—MANGO CROP (Alphonso, Pieri, etc., for 1918 at Mora Uran, five minutes from Bandar. Apply MESSMAN, General Post Office. 3582

FOR SALE—Paulins Ready-made WATER-PROOF dressed Paulins of any size, immediate delivery at Rs. 3 per sy. yard. For sample apply to E. K. PALIA, Bruce Lane, Fort Bombay. 3334

FOR SALE—(Owner changing residence) Blutherer's GRAND PIANO, completely overhauled. Offers invited after trial. Apply DADYSETT BARRISTER, Charni Road. 3602

FOR SALE—15 tons SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, best commercial quality 17 to 18 per cent., free from iron, at the risk of the parties concerned. Please write Messrs. The HARDWARE & SUNDRIES IMPORTING AGENCY, 9, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. 3610

TO BE SOLD.—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder STUDEBAKER CAR, 5 seater, touring body, newly painted, in perfect order, One DODGE CAR, 14-17 H. P., 5 seater, touring body, one man's hood with electric dynamo, selfstarter, very little used and in perfect running order. Further particulars from Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3517

FOR SALE—One decent IRON FOUNDRY; capable of one ton C.I. melting per day with moulding boxes, scales couplaes, tools, etc., complete, connected with an oil engine for mechanic including lathes, planning, shaping, punching, drilling, tool sharpening and screwing machineries in perfect working order in Bombay. Apply to NANAGIRE & Co., Engineers, 6th Kumbharwada, Bombay 4. 3579

FOR SALE—One ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, complete capacity about 1,000 maunds in 24 hours, one complete CUMMINS COTTON PRESS, two LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30 feet by 7½ feet by 130 lbs. pressure and 20 feet by 6 feet by 100 lbs. pressure. Apply ISHAR DASS WADEHRA, 3, Firozepore Road, Lahore. 3580

WANTED.

FLAT WANTED.

FLAT WANTED for immediate occupation between Bori Bunder and WATSON'S HOTEL on Hornby Road or Esplanade. Suitable for a Dentist.

Apply:

DR. C. D. BOYES,
83, Watson's Hotel.

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER with Rs. 500 to 700. Large profits. Apply to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3600

WANTED—To buy a well-situated furnished BUNGALOW at Khandala. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3597

WANTED—50 to 100 H.P. ELECTRIC MOTORS, complete. Appdy sharp to Box No. 71, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3609

WANTED—New or second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. or 150 lbs. working pressure. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3410

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay for First Class Life Assurance Co., Salary and Commission to experienced men. Apply Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3577

WANTED.—A second-hand CALENDER MACHINE for cloth glazing in working order. Apply with particulars to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3559

WANTED—PARTNERS with Rs. 5,000 in the Commercial, Ginning Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in Broach district, about to commence business. Apply to POTUIS NAJARPAGA, Baroda. 3513

WANTED—REEDS of 36s, 40s, 48s, and 52s, about 500 dozen of various sizes to be stocked for a Moffusil Mill. Please write immediately with list of sizes and quantity quoting rate to Box No. 59, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 357

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—FLATS (available from 1st May) on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to S. N. DABOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 3479

TO LET—Ground Floor at 45, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Opp. Savoy Club, Rent Rs. 200. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort. 3601

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, Cumballa Hill, recently occupied by Europeans, for any caste, all sides open. Apply DADY BATLEEBOYE, opposite Patel Mansion. 3556

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s Office on Monday, April 8th, 1918, at 6-0 p.m.

BUSINESS.

To consider the Report of the Committee, and

To pass the accounts for the season 1916-1917.

To elect members of the Committee.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

3586

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has about 1,000 (one thousand) tons of fodder for sale in bales of varying sizes. This fodder has been damaged by water. The bales can be seen at the Mole, Alexandra Docks (opposite P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Co.'s offices). The undersigned is prepared to consider offers for the whole or part quantity up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 11th instant. Offers should be superscribed "Offers for Fodder" and should be posted to the address given below.

O. G. EDWARDS, Captain,
for Assistant Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1918. 3544

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

RESTRICTION OF FREE TIME LIMIT FOR INWARD PARCELS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that with effect from WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1918, the free time in respect to wharfage on Inward parcels at Victoria Terminus (Bombay), will be reduced from 10 days to 3 days from midnight of the day of receipt.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th April, 1918. 262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

EUROPEAN SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER wanted for first class Saddlery, Harness and Boot and Shoe business. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3603

FOR SALE.

BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING PLANT, comprising Kiers, Washing Machines, Mangles, Vats, Jiggers, Hydro-extractors, Finishing Rangers, 7 Bowl Calender, 4 Bowl Calender, Folding Machines, Stamping Machine, Baling Press and Pump.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, ECONOMISERS, etc.,

25 H.P. OIL ENGINE and complete Mechanic shop.

All in complete working order and can be seen by appointment.

Full particulars and prices from Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3604

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GIN AND PRESS FACTORY OWNERS.

A COTTON FACTORY with over 60 gins and one Cotton Bailing Press with Engine and Boiler complete in good condition, is to be purchased, preferably in Northern India.

Intending sellers are requested to send offers with full particulars to Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3608

A HUMBER CHANCE!

FOR SALE:—A latest Model 4 Cylinder 10 H.-P., two seater, owner driven, HUMBER CAR with a Dickey seat, Sankey detachable Wheels, Bosch Magneto, C. A. V. Electric Self-Starter with a 12 Volts, 100 Amperes, Willard Battery, five Electric Lamps, Inspection Lamp, Electric Horn, Bulb Horn, Waterproof Hood, American double fly Wind Screen, Smith's Speedometer, Time Piece, Petrol Tin Carrier, Spare, detachable Wheel with Tyre and Tube and a complte set of Tools. Car very recently painted, Hood Cloth and Side Curtains renovated. Tyres practically new. Car in perfect condition. Extremely light on Petrol. An ideal Car for a lady to drive. Price Rs. 8,000. No offers. Apply The BOMBAY CYCLE and MOTOR AGENCY, Dalal Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into agreements to lease plots on this Estate. The lands now offered lie on both sides of Kingsway, near the new site of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the proposed playing fields and are within a few minutes' walk of Matunga Station. Applications should be made before the 1st May next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES,
F. S. I.
Dy. Land Manager.

2533

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

COMPLETE, up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of sale. No offers received after 16th April, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.

3510

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A gentleman for the revenue and other management of the Samet Shikhar Hill, situated in the Hazaribagh District of the Province of Behar and Orrisa. A gentleman, who has served as a Mamlatdar or a Mahalkari or an Aval Karkoon will be preferred. Preference will be given to the gentleman who has the knowledge of forests in addition to that of Revenue, Magisterial and account work. A Jain having the above qualifications will have the first preference. Pay according to qualifications. The applicant should send in copies of their testimonials and their addresses.

SANKALCHAND R. VOHORA,
Managing Representative of
the Firm of Sheth Anandji
Kalianji.

Sheth Anandji Kalianji's Office,
Zaveriwada,
Ahmedabad, Dated 31st March, 1918. 3509

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An experienced EUROPEAN MILLER and MANAGER for one of the leading Flour Mills in U. P. Preference will be given to one, who is also an Engineer. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 27 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3459

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

AND

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Society and Hospital will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th April, 1918, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Reports together with the Statements of Accounts of the Society and Hospital for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy as Trustees of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals of the Hospital Trust Funds and of the Hospital Trust Estate, in place of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji and Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, deceased.
(3) To approve the engrossments of the Deeds of Leases of (a) the "Extension of the Forge and Shoeing Shed," and (b) the "Bayley Memorial Operating Theatre," attached to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel in Bombay.
(4) To elect Members of the Executive and the General Committees of the Society and Hospital.
(5) To set apart a sum of Rs. 68,400 from the surplus funds of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, and to add the same to the Hospital Trust Funds.
(6) To tender the best thanks of the Society to the Cotton, Grain and Seeds Merchants and to Mill Owners and Agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the Hospital for Animals.

By Order of the Executive Committee,

D. M. COLAH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

3606

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BHAGWANDAS DULLABHDAS and CHHAGANLAL DULLABHDAS have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described which they have agreed to purchase from Messrs. MOTABHAI RAMCHANDER and DHAKLABHAI RAMCHANDER. Any person or persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us, at our Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of the said period, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and ninety-six square yards according to a plan 1,111 4/9 square yards according to Collector's Bills and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under D. No. 15, Collector's New No. 97, Old No. 429 and New Survey No. 7625 are now standing in his books in the names of Motabhai Ramchander and another and also all the messuages tenements chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon and which said messuages tenements or chawl or ranges of buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 252, 253, 254 and Street Nos. 529, 533, 535, 537, 539 and 543 and are now standing in books of the Municipality in the names of the said Motabhai Ramchandra and Dhaklabhai Ramchander and the same premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Oart of Damoder Balaji, on or towards the West by the aforesaid public Road called the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao Chintoba and Madhavrao Chintoba and on or towards the South by the house of Dadoba Pandurang.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

3585

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PURSHOTUM KANJI PANDEY, of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitant a Mukadam, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

MADHAWJI KANJI PANDEY, of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitant, a Mukadam, residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Dahibai alias Velbai the minor widow of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the Sup. Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. KHARAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 3rd day of April, 1918. 3611

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DADABHAI DAJIBHAI BARIA, DHUNBAIJI SORABJI BARIA and MANEKJI RUSTOMJI PATEL, the Surviving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lign, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghat Kopar, in the Registration Sub-District at Koorla, containing by admeasurement 3,550 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey Nos. 256, 258 and 259, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, Falni Nos. 3 and 9, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the joint family of Khimji Gocluldas but now belonging to Dewsey Sarang, on or towards the East by the property of Surajba and Nagindas Amulakh, on the West by Chemboor Road and on the North by plots Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1918. 3605

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHORDAS DHARSEY BHIMJI has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lign, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghat Kopar, in the Registration Sub-District at Koorla, containing by admeasurement 3,550 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey Nos. 256, 258 and 259, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, Falni Nos. 3 and 9, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the joint family of Khimji Gocluldas but now belonging to Dewsey Sarang, on or towards the East by the property of Surajba and Nagindas Amulakh, on the West by Chemboor Road and on the North by plots Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1918. 3605

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 15 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING NOS. 170 AND 180.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh and Co.:—

10 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirting No. 180, 32 by 40 yards piece.

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirting No. 170, 31 by 40 yards piece.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTING No. 360.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of M. A. Sharaf Yezdi:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon White Shirting No. 360 each piece 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON WHITE TANJIBS NO. 351.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of Mr. Nissim I. Bekhor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, The Persian Bombay Trading Co.:—

P. S. & Co.—2432/6 ex. S. S. "Madras."

5 bales Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 351.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1918.

PHILLIMORE & CO.,

HIGH CLASS
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY AND OILMANSTORES
at moderate rates.

Prescriptions Dispensed under special supervision.

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT KHED TANK, KHED LANE, OPPOSITE THE STANDARD MILLS AND NEAR THE INDIAN DYEING AND BLEACHING FACTORY AT NEW PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable plot of land on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,414 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said Mahim Agar Street, on the South by the property of Runchordas Hurjivan and Mathuradas Haridas and partly by the property of Sayaji Nagooji, on the East by the property of Framroz Burjorji Badshah, Ebrahim Essabhoy and Dadabhoy Cawasji Jussawalla and on the West by the property of Sayaji Nagooji, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 93, 217 and 220, Collector's New Nos. 3637, 3870 and 3878, Old Survey No. 450 and New Survey No. 1/1812 and bearing Municipal Nos. 3065, 3066 (1), 3066 (3), (4) and (5) and Street Nos. 529, 550, 530B, 530C and 530D, together with all commons, fences, hedges, ditches, ways, waters, water courses, members, privileges, easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land belonging or in anywise appertaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputated to belong or be appertinent thereto.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY

Fourth Change of Programme

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S Company

THE COURT CARDS

and their Joker

Guaranteed under the Pure Fun Laws Passed by the Nonsensor

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP

Plan at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

MURDEROUS ATTACKS ON GREAT MEN IN AMERICA

Most Formidable Secret of Assassins.

In the First Instal ment of **8000** Ft. of

RIMSON STAIN MYSTERY!

40000 Feet Long

Most Interesting Serial.

Commencing from Saturday 6th April

Most Thundering Events will be the Order of Day in this Serial.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. **2417.**

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

A PRIZE COMPETITION.

"What will be the gross realisations from the National Education Week activities in the whole of Sindh?"

Send your answers to the above with two annas in cash or postage stamps, in a cover marked "Prize Competition" to the Assistant Secretary, National Education Office, Sindh Swadeshi Stores, Karachi, on or before 15th April, 1918.

A set of useful books worth half the proceeds from the Prize Competition, upto a maximum of Rs. 50, will be presented to the person whose answer is found nearest to the mark.

Do not lose this Golden Opportunity. Enlist at once as a competitor.

(Sd.) JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
General Secretary

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS,

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

First in the field with the

NEW PATHE PLAYS.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTION

The best dressed woman in the world

Mrs. Vernon Castle

AMERICA'S FINEST BALLROOM DANCER

of **"PATRIA"** Fame

in a New Brand of Pathe Play

"STRANDED IN ARCADY"

A thrilling story of the Great outdoors with the best known woman on the stage in the leading role. In

"STRANDED IN ARCADY"

she wears beautiful clothes and does daredevil stunts with the charm and grace that has made her famous.

SEE HER BALLROOM DANCING

LUKE The Flirt

This popular Comedian's latest scream

Pathe's Gazette & Travel Film.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST FEW DAYS OF GREAT DU CASSE CINEMA CAMPAIGN.

THREE MORE PROGRAMMES ONLY!

ANOTHER TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

Last Night of the Unique 5 Part Comedy

"THE SOCIAL SECRETARY"

NORMA TALMADGE

Brought the House Down Last Night!

Men and Women alike captured by Storm!!

Brilliant Handling of Difficult Dual Role

Also the fine All-British Farce

"A WIFE IN A HURRY"

Featuring

LUPINO LANE.

Another complete change to-morrow with

MADAME PETROVA

in

"THE SOUL OF A MAGDALEN"

Prices: Seat in Box Rs. **2**, Famliy Box Rs. **5**, Stalls Rupee **1**, Balcony **8** Annas and **4** Annas, Gallery Annas **2**.

PUBLIC APOLOGY.

The Management of Cinema

MAJESTIC

wish to apologize to the public for their inability to accommodate the enormous crowds which came to see the Cinematographic version of

TREASURE OF HEAVEN

BY

MARIE CORELLI

The story of a millionaire's search of disinterested love

THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN

and how he found it.

If you have seen this beatiful production you will want to see it again.

3 Shows every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

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WHERE YOU CAN SEE "THE WAR IN PICTURES."

PATHE'S

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

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PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

THE THRILLING SERIAL: **"THE FATAL RING"**

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"FOR LOVE OF THE SENORA": Comic.

TIME:—7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Daily. MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Packed at each House Performance

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

EDWARDES THEATRE

At 10 p.m. ***To-night*** At 10 p.m.

MELBOURNE'S MUMMERS

Present

A LA CARTE

An appetising Menu of

Music, Melody and Mirth.

THIS EVENING

At 6-30 **Gaiety Theatre** At 6-30

THE PARSEE BURLESQUE

FRAMJEE'S AUNT

From SURAT.

THURSDAY NEXT APRIL 11th

Melbourne's Japanese Playlet

SERGEANT KOKO.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Splendid Drama

(in 4 reels—5,000 feet)

"A SAIL OF DEATH"

At Bombay's Most Central and Popular Cinema Theatre

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

This is a remarkably touching episode of a young man's love and adventures. The story of the lad risking his own life in desperate attempts to rescue his sweet-heart from the clutches of a dangerous desperado—who eventually turns out to be his own long lost father, an ex-convict—is so thrilling and so pathetic that it is impossible to realise the beauty of this Photo Drama unless you see it actually on the screen.

ALSO THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC AND A COMIC FILM.

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA

To-Night! Lamington Road, North. ***To-Night!***

THE CELEBRATED ROYALTY THEATRE PLAY

DISRAELI

A ROMANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By LOUIS N. PARKER. Featuring DENNIS EADIE and an All-Star Cast of British Artistes.

A picture which every true Britisher must see.

A film, which apart from its interest as a story, embraces the advantage of being instructive, and above all reminds us "lest we forget" of one of the great men who have made England what she is.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-30 & 10-15.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	
May	25.26+26
June	...
July	24.95+25
Aug.	24.79+29

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
April	23.80
April-May.	23.72
May-June.	23.64 +22
June-July.	23.56

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 4th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	61,400,000	....
Public Deposits	36,300,000	....
Other do.	150,300,000	....
Govt. Securities	59,300,000	....
Other do.	113,500,000	....
Notes and Gold	31,900,000	....

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York May	34.49
" July	33.78
Spot Cotton at New York	36.00
" Orleans	34.25
Futures at New Orleans May	33.20
" July	32.58
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	91⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	45 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1918	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	46 Nil
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.21

WAR LOANS.

London, April 4th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88⅜ Nil
4½% 1925—1945	£100⅜
5% New	£94⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—Steady not offered.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm—Inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	...

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	16
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July.-Sept. Sellers	19
Tone:—Steady.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Paid quiet sellers	2 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 6.

Owing to the continued advance in the Home markets, the tone of the local market this morning was steadier, and Fine Broach May was quoted Rs. 798. During the morning settlements of Good Broach April were made on Association terms at Rs. 720. On a report in the bazaar that New York yesterday (Friday) closed 60 points lower, business was done in the Marwadi bazaar in Fine Broach May at Rs. 795, but in other descriptions nothing was reported. At Colaba the market was quiet but steady for forward delivery.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand, particularly for Broach.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	798
" Khamgaon Bkola Nominal	"	"	725
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	"	775
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	770
" " Westerns	"	"	763

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th April:—

Cotton	7,224	bales.
Wheat	5,460	cwts.
Linseed	573	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed etc.	568	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	877	"
Castorseed	7,382	"
Rice	30,486	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2,874	"
Jowar	186	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	422	"

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 6th 1918,—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	7 15 6
" " Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 15 6
" Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	7 15 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	51 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	55 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	54 0 0	....
" Black	50 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	9 0 0	9 8 0
Groundnuts	43 8 0	....
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	34 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 9 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	7 2 0	
" June-July		
" Aug.-Sept.		
" Oct.-Nov.		
Linseed May	8 11 6	
" Sept.		
" Dec.		
Rapeseed April-May		
" June-July		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec.-Jan.		
" " 75-25 "		
" " 50-50 "		

LONDON MARKET.

	Rates.
Davids No. 10	16 10 0
Shapurji No. 10	16 11 0
Simplex No. 10	15 10 0
Edward No. 10	15 12 0
Light Houses No. 6½	14 3 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 6th 1918.	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 15½
" Demand	1 5 6½
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 5 6½
Fcs. Demand	192
American Dollars	296½
Hongkong "	218
Shanghai	309
Japan	149½
Singapore	164½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-6.
Sovereign 16-4-6.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 103-10.
Silver 1st Sett. 103-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/5 1/16.
3 Months sight credits 1/5 3/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 215.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 107½.
D. D. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 296½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. Ex-warrant 92/8.
5 per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 66.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91/8.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Bombay share market was closed in honour of the late Mr. Vallabhdas Hemraj. In the New Stock Exchange a limited business was done, the market closing quiet but steady.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:

Standards 1,952-8, Swadeshis 2,055, Pearls 515, Simplexs 755, New Greats 290, Madhavjis 2,000, Luxmi Cottons 1,650, Kohinoors 1,130, Kasturchand 1,170, Ind. Bleechings 177-8, Finlays 410, Fazulbhoys 755 Currimbheys 345, Crescents 225, Centurys 427-8, Nagpurs 2,440, Advances 1,140, Katni Ordy. 235, Tata Ordy. 241-4, Tata Old Defd. 1,035, Alcocks 875, Tata Hydro 1,200, Bombay Steams 295.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

There was not much business done in jute shares, prices ruling slightly easier. Coal shares were more in demand. Than Dabari advancing up to 20/4. In the miscellaneous section Britannia Biscuit shares were done up to Rs. 2/8 premium. The following are the latest closing quotations:—

Coal:—Albion 2,038, Burra Dhamo 10/14, North Damudas 11/8, Ranegunge 44/4, Seetarampur 22/12 Teetulmuri 17/12, Thandabari 29/4

Jute:—Clive ord. 213/8, Empire ord 58, Howrah ord. 46/2, Kamarhatty ord. 572/6, Lansdowne ord. 342, National 385, Reliance ord. 43/8, Waverly 10.

Tea:—Central Cachar 78.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22/8, Britannia Biscuits 2-8, Dacca Electric 15-8, Grea Indian Phosphate 29, Indian General ord. 163 Indian Iron and Steel 6p, Midnapore Zemindari 202, Muir Mills prefs. 50, Mymensing Bharaib Bazar Railway 87.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/4 to 66/8 and small lots at Rs. 66/8 to 66/12.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 6th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	860-4
Total up-to-date	27,01,063-0

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

BIG TYPE EDITIONS OF REYNOLD'S NOVELS.

		Rs.	as.
1	Mysteries of London in 13 Vols.	7	0
2	Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 Vols.	3	0
3	Bronze Statues in 4 Vols.	3	0
4	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 Vols.	6	0
5	Soldier's Wife in 2 Vols.	1	4
6	Seamstress—complete	1	0
7	Mary Stuart in 2 Vols.	1	4
8	Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 Vols.	5	0
9	Faust in 2 Vols.	1	8
10	Canonbury House in 3 Vols.	2	4
11	May Middleton in 2 Vols.	1	8
12	Loves of the Harem in 4 Vols.	3	0

POSTAGE EXTRA.

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT,

82 MULLA SAHIB ST., MADRAS.

DISTRIBUTED FREE!

"Dr. Paul's Guide to Health" and "How to Make Scented Hair Oils at Home at a very Cheap Cost" will be sent gratis and post free to all applicants. Write clearly and mention this paper. Apply to—C. PAUL & CO.,

4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

CONSTIPATION ?

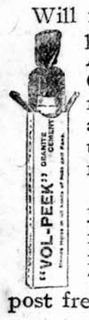
The advertiser makes no business out of this remedy. It was prescribed to him by a London M. D. and has been found THE BEST. Very pleasant in taste, children take it eagerly. It trains your bowels to function regularly without any artificial aid after a month's use.

Price for a sufficient quantity to last over a month Re. 1 annas 4 only packing and postage included.

From HELPING HAND, Box No. 52, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

VOL-PEEK (Granite Cement.)

(MADE IN U. S. A.)



Will mend holes in pots and pans of Brass, Copper Aluminium, Iron, Tinware, Granite ware, etc., in two minutes at about half anna per mend. Easy to use; requires no tools and mends quickly.

Cost Re. 1 per packet holding cement enough to mend 30 to 40 holes of fair size. Postage extra. Three packets and more post free.

Full instructions with the packet.

The Deccan Medical Stores,
Chemists and Druggists,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Orders are Orders
and must be obeyed.

he Military Pensioners Co.
P. O. No. 3, BOMBAY,

place their service, experience and loyalty at the disposal of Commanding Officers.

We supply all Regimental Requirements expeditiously.

This water bottle has given satisfaction on the Field.

Ask for quotations from

The Military Pensioners Co.
P. O. 3. BOMBAY.

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes. Why not write for Free particulars of the safest surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME, Depot 11, SAMTA. BENGAL.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Meeting to protest against Home Governments' order cancelling passports to Home Rule Deputation, Shantaram's Chawl, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Exemption Tribunal sits at Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., thirteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, Colaba Causeway, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Indian Liberal Club: Prof. Limaye's lecture on "Considerations of objections to the Congress-League Scheme," Servants of India Society's Home, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, April 11.

Se...a's Institute, Subscription Dance, Town Hall 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 13.

Mails for East African Expeditionary Force, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Court Cards" at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 Framji's Aunt and 10 p.m. A La Carts.
Empire Cinema: ..., 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

POWELL.—D'Cruz, Stanton, Mendoza, Collaco and Johannes tender their heartfelt thanks to all their friends for their kind presence, sympathies and condolences, as well as for the numerous wreaths sent on the demise of their beloved Julia Maria on Thursday, the 4th April. We also appeal to them for their prayers on Tuesday, the 9th, as the holy requim mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, at 7 a.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Miss A. E. C. Molnot will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Working of the Poor Law in England," today at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar will preside.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of this Club a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. H. G. Limaye on "Consideration of objections to the Congress-League Scheme," on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Sir Narayenrao Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, on Friday next at 6 p.m., (S.T.) The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, will preside.

MR. C. P. NANAVATY.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, Assistant Manager, Bombay Humanitarian Fund, who returned to Bombay yesterday after a prolonged, enforced absence on account of domestic bereavements, asks us to state that the accumulation of correspondence lying in his office will be dealt with as speedily as possible.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The sale of work in connection with the above, which is being held in the grounds of the General Freeman Thomas Hospital, will be continued to-day and will be open from 11 a.m., to 1 p.m., and 4-30 p.m., to 7 p.m. The entertainment will also be repeated at 6-15 p.m.

Entrance: General Public to Sale As. 8; to Entertainment Re. 1. Children wearing medals free.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fourteen attacks and nine deaths occurred from plague in Bombay on Saturday the cases being reported as follows:—Market, Bhuleshwar, Kamathipura and Byculla, one attack each, Esplanade and Khumbharwada, one attack and one death each, Sion and Worli, two attacks and one death each, and Middle and Lower Colaba, Chukla, and Maratha Hospital one death each. There were also sixteen attacks and eleven deaths from small-pox, the total number of deaths during the day thus being brought to 152 as against 101 on the corresponding day of last year and 119 of 1916.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The lecture in First Aid to the Injured organised by Mr. Samuel Judah under the auspices of the above Association and on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Dewsh Division, will commence from Sunday next. Dr. Samuel Joseph, L. M. & S. Resident Surgeon, St. George's European Hospital, will deliver these interesting lectures in the hall of the Israelite Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, New Nagpada, Byculla. The course consists of a series of about eight lectures fully illustrated on human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning, etc., for one hour every Sunday from 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). No fees are received for this very useful instruction. Intending candidates are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Honorary Secretary, Mowla Chawl, Umerkhadi, Bombay, as early as possible This class is open to the public.

CAUSE LIST

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1918.

BEFORE MR JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT PRELIMINARY DECREE,

169-18—N C Dalal, Shah Gowrishanker Kalidas v. Bhikhai Shivdayal. Mer K & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

779-05—In person, Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke & ors, Daphtary F and D, Motichand & D.
1137-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld. & ors, Kanga & S.
1355-11—Ragh N & Co., Bai Girjabai widow v. Ramchandra Chintamon Pimputkar & ors, Khund L &M.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaishanker K & G, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg & Wg Co. Ltd (in Liquidation v. Girdharlal Harilal Desai, Liquidator, Parties Concerned, J S d. 16-3-18.
In Re Indian Regn. Act of 1899—Jehangir & S. Mahadev Atmaram Joshi, Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi, Respondant, G B Pandya, Notice d. 1-3-18.
O S 736-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Goolbai widow & ors v. Goolbai widow & ors, Merwanji K & Co., Wadia G & Co., Mulla and M, Payne & Co., Captain & V, Ardesir H D & Co., Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Dauji, Little & Co., Part Heard. 2-4-18.
S C 1391-17—Malvi M R & Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v. Pitamber Ladha and ors, Pandia & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hassanalli Mahomedally and ors v. Luxumanji Esmailji and ors, Payne and Co., Jehangir G & B.
1204-13—D J Mantri, Bai Kamla Kom Ganpat v. Bapurao Daulatrao Salunke & ors, Shamrao M & H.
994-10—Dikshit Dh & P, Jugmohundas Pranjiwandas v. Mahomed Rahimtoolla & ors, Patell & Ez, Ragh N & Co.

MORE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR SHIAH COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 6.

Replying to an address of welcome from the trustees of the Shiah College, Sir Harcourt Butler, said that the funds they had collected were insufficient for the purpose. It behoved them to see that their college should be such as to take its place worthily in any university for Oudh that might be established. He accordingly advised them to continue to press for subscriptions.

SCARCITY AT GARWHAL.

A. U. P. Government Press communiqué says:—Owing to the failure of the seasonal winter rains in the Garhwal district of the Kumaun division, it is apprehended that following on a poor *kharif* there will be a failure of the *rabi* harvest in that district, with a consequent scarcity of grain, and that whatever prices pilgrims to the shrines of Kedarnath and Badrinath in the Garhwal district may be willing to offer, it is possible that they may not be able to secure the food they want. Consequently, in their own interests, pilgrims should defer their pilgrimage to a more favourable year.

NOTICE

In honour of the visit of
LOK B. G. TILAK
AT MADRAS
His SPEECHES from 1889 to 1918
with Foreword by the Hon.
G. S Khaparde.
Price Re. 1 till 15th April 1918
R. THIRUMALAI & CO.,
MADRAS.

BOMBAY CLERKS' UNION.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATION.

SIR N. CHANDAVARKAR ON UNITED WORK.

The inaugural meeting of the Clerks' Union was held on Saturday afternoon in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar delivering the address.

Mr. Dan Valladares, the President of the Union, said:—

It was on the New Year's Day this year that a circular was issued to the clerical community in Bombay pointing out the necessity of forming a Union to watch their own interests. The objects set forth therein seemed to have appealed to several of those whom these circulars reached and as an index to this the promoters could, within a very short time, register applications or enrolment to the extent of not less than 325. That the response was great and encouraging, there is no wonder. In a commercial city like Bombay the clerks employed in the various offices can be counted not by tens and hundreds but by thousands and though unlike other centres of trade in India, Bombay claims the special privilege of having sympathetic employers, the clerks have still their own grievances and disabilities and for the removal of these, they themselves must exert These are days when efforts have to be made on the lines of co-operation and mutual good-will and you can imagine what an amount of energy can be focussed if the clerical community joins hands and devises means for its own uplift.

I will not detain you long by enumerating the various disabilities under which we clerks suffer, but will only point out the objects of the Union which are, to foster a spirit of comradeship and co-operation among clerks employed in India; to promote and protect the common interests of the employers and employees so as to perpetuate harmonious relations between them; to assist members in obtaining employment; to consider and deliberate on all questions affecting the common rights and privileges of clerks and to obtain by constitutional methods the removal of grievances and to obtain redress; to maintain funds for the relief of members when unemployed, sick, victimised or in distress and for the relief of dependents of the deceased members; to improve the condition of clerks by providing Housing, Old-age pensions, Accidents benefit, Co-operative Credit Society and such other kindred benefits; to affiliate bodies having similar objects or open new branches of the Union where similar institutions is not existing, and to start a periodical and devise such other means whereby the status of the clerical line will be raised.

I am glad to tell you that our idea of starting the Union has been much appreciated by several employers of labour whom we approached in this connection and by our great leaders like the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

FURTHER PROGRAMME.

For the present we intend starting a co-operative society under the able guidance of Messrs. Devdhar and Deole of the Servants of India Society. We are also collecting statistics with a view to start the sickness or death benefit schemes. We shall in due course open an employment bureau and try as far as possible to secure suitable posts for the unemployed members. It is also intended to make arrangements for coaching up clerks in Accounts, Correspondence and such other subjects at a nominal fee. These are the directions in which we will begin our activities and for our success we are dependent upon the sympathy and good-will of our employers and the earnest efforts of our brother clerks. We also beseech the aid of the philanthropic men in Bombay by whose liberal patronage we hope to be able to give timely succour to those of us in distress.

Sir Narayan said he was glad that already 625 members had joined the Union and well-begun was half done. If the enthusiasm which was marked by the enrolment of so many members was kept up by not only fresh and increasing number of members to their body, but also of solid, persevering, persistent work. Clerks could make or mar a number of things. (Laughter.) He hoped that the movement would not be a movement got up in the heat of enthusiasm, and then forgotten altogether. He did hope that they would realise the necessity of a Union, and they would always feel that the only way by which they could improve their lot, and improve the lot of their brother clerks in the rest of India, was by bearing in mind the old saw and acting upon it "Union is strength."

ENDS OF DISCIPLINE.

Perhaps they were not aware that the speaker himself was a clerk, and his first vocation was that of a commercial clerk, and he served there for nearly one year. He had taken up that work not so much for his livelihood, as to learn what it was to drudge, what it was to obey, to learn order, neatness and punctuality which were the first essentials of all classes in life whether of a prince, peasant, journalist or a statesman. It taught him that college education by itself was of no use in this world and the status which came by becoming a B.A., by learning Milton and Shakespeare would not enable a man to realise the advantages and duties of life in the world But a man had to learn how much or how little he had learnt by a college education and how much more he had to learn. Sir Narayan then gave his own experience of writing his first commercial letter. He wrote that letter in the style of Milton and Shakespeare, and he was asked to write it again in plain, simple English: he had then to consult his brother clerks, who could write simple concise letters, to the point, but in ungrammatical English. They could not be good guides, unless they knew what it was to obey; nobody could command unless he obeyed. He was, said Sir Narayan, not only a clerk, but a journalist for nearly fifteen years, even after he had become a High Court pleader. He had known what it was to be a clerk, what it was to be a journalist and what it was to be a pleader.

THE RIGHTS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The clerks were the intellectual power of the country, as they belonged to the middle class. Their only salvation lay in redeeming their lot by banding together, by standing together, by showing that they belonged to the middle class, and that they could use their brains.

Continuing Sir Narayan said that they should not be working and working without any restful, healthy amusement or recreation. They must first of all provide amusement for themselves in the evenings. They could meet at such a place every week and provide amusement for themselves and for their families. Such a union was wanted for the clerks. He hoped that their employers would support them and help them in their need if for amusement for in their health, and in the health of their families lay the safety and the prosperity of the offices. The first thing they should have was the means of amusement, then they could have their co-operative movements, pensions, etc. They must try to use their mental abilities, and think for themselves and be not easily led away by catch phrases.

Mr. V. N. Dubhash and others then spoke; and with a vote of thanks to Sir Narayan the proceedings came to an end.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN INDIA.

MR. WEBB ON COMMON ADVANTAGES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 5.

At the annual meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce yesterday Mr. P. De Webb, Chairman, said that the total trade of Karachi in 1917 probably exceeded that of all the previous years so far as values are concerned and taking Government transaction into account. Most of the principal exports and some imports were under Government control as also practically all shipping entering and leaving Karachi. Control was recognised as inevitable in the world-war and the difficulties of the Government were so endless, so novel and in some respects so formidable that they were reluctant to grumble or criticise. He went on to urge practical suggestions (a) that current war expenditure should be met as far as possible from current revenue rather than from borrowing and (b) that every possible effort should be made by Government to check the upward movement of prices in India, which if continued threatened to be a grave calamity for the many millions of fixed wage-earners in this country.

Mr. Webb referred to the agitation for self-government. He was not aware that English or Scotch or Irish merchants in India had any privilege or advantage whatever over Hindu or Mahomedan, or Parsi, or Greek, or Japanese, or even German merchants. All had worked on exactly the same terms and with the same possibilities before them so far as Government are concerned, nor do we ask for any privileges or advantages from the Government. It is a fact which some people find it extremely difficult to grasp that in every ordinary trade transaction, in every purchase and in every sale, both sides benefit. So it comes about that English merchants in India cannot possibility benefit themselves without at the same time benefiting those with whom they trade. Thus the more India prospers the more we prosper and *vice versa*.

"We merchants," he said, "have been doing our best in our own way, feeding and clothing and supplying armies with the necessaries of warfare. These do not sound very heroic occupations, yet after all they are of supreme importance. Our merchant shipping, too, has contributed its share and no individual fighters command greater admiration from us or have stronger claims to our gratitude than those who go down to the sea in ships. We have helped and shall continue to help to the best of our abilities in financial matters and with regard to actual fighting. Our younger men have gone to the front, some of them, alas, never to return, and there are few members of this Chamber but mourn the loss of their kith and kin who have given their lives in the great struggle, but we have no thought of wavering or faltering."

EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 5.

A public meeting was held this evening, the Hon. T. Rangachariar presiding, to protest against the exodus of the Government of Madras to the hills. The president characterised the exodus as a moral, political, financial and social evil, and said the migratory habit deprived the Government of the opportunity of feeling the pulse of the public and widened the chasm that was bound to exist between the rulers and the ruled.

Resolutions protesting against the continuance of the exodus of the Madras Government, expressing dissatisfaction at the action of his Excellency in disallowing discussion in the Council of the question of the exodus, condemning the policy of holding legislative sessions at Ootacamund, and urging members to abstain from attending the Session at Ootacamund were passed. Among those who took part in the meeting were Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, Mrs. Besant, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. L. A Govindaraghava Iyer, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar. Some of the members of Council were also present at the meeting.

A supplementary memorandum on the wheat crop for the period ending 31st March shows the total revised area for all India at 34,688,000 acres. The recent rainfall improved the condition of unirrigated crop. The condition of irrigated crop continues to be good.

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CREX WASHING POWDER

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MAN and MALARIA

(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)

Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest,
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate:
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing.
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

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CURES MALARIA & FEVERS
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Crude and Kerosine Oil Engines, Steam and Portable Engines, Boilers, Lathes Pumps, Gins, Press and Factory scales, Flower, Oil and Sugarcane Mills, Ice Machines, Saw Benches, Tanks, Gearing, etc., etc;

BOUGHT & SOLD *Promptly and Satisfactorily*
M. H. DINSHWA Co., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
Mill and Gin Stores Furnishers and Machinery Merchants.

COTTON RAMP.

ATTEMPT TO DEFY TRADE'S RESOLUTION.

PROTEST BY BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

With regard to the business done in Broach Good by certain European firms, we are given to understand, that the following letter has been addressed, by the Cotton Brokers' Association, to Mr. T. D. Moore, the chairman of the public meeting of the entiretrade held on the 4th instant. Mr. Moore, is also the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ld:—

To,—Thomas D. Moore Esq., President of the General Trade Meeting held on he 4th instant, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th April, 1918.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge tne receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant enclosing for the information of my Committee, the copy of the letter addressed by your goodself to the Hon. Mr. Cadell and a letter received by you from the Japanese Shippers' Association.

I would not have troubled you with this communication, but for the letter addressed to you by the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association to the effect that, "the resolution passed by the General Cotton Trade Meeting held at Colaba on the 4th instant shall not be binding on the Members of this Association."

I beg to bring to your notice, that the assertion so made, by the Japanese Shippers' Association is not only an after-thought but is altogether unfair and unjustifiable, and is directly against the sense of the arrangement arrived at, and agreed upon at the Meeting of the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association and the representatives of this Association, on the 22nd ultimo. At the said Meeting, it was distinctly and clearly understood that any arrangement arrived at the Meeting of the representatives of the several Associations concerned and confirmed by the General Meeting of the whole trade, shall be binding upon all the trade interests, and Associations concerned. It is really surprising, that, the Members of the Japanese Shippers' Association think it fair to back out of the distinct and clear arrangement so arived at at the Meeting of the 22nd ultimo. In this respect I beg to invite your attention to my letter dated 30th ultimo copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Under the circumstances, I have been instructed to request you to be please so good, as to extend your valuable influence in the matter and impress upon the Members of the Japanese Shippers' Association, that in the interest of the entire trade and future relations of the different bodies concerned, it is absolutely necessary that the members of the said Association should act in conformity of the wishes of the general trade.

I am also asked to bring to your kind notice that some of the leading and well-known shareholders and Directors, of your Association in spite of the resolution, adopted at the general trade Meeting on the 4th instant have been openly dealing in Broach Good Contracts, at prices above Rs. 710. This, as you would admit, is not only very unfair but is misleading the other traders and gives an undesirable handle in the hands of the bull clique to create an undesirable atmosphere in the matter. My Association who have always been anxious to bring about a fairly reasonable solution of the situation, have been feeling very much on the subject, in as much as, all the moral force, of the resolution passed at the general trade meeting on the 4th is likely to be lost, if trading of this nature, carried on by the Directors and shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association is allowed to go on to the detriment of the interests of the entire trade. It has also been brought to our notice that in spite of the resolution of your Association to do only settlement business, some of your members have been reported to have done open business in Broach Good.

Under the circumstances, I have been instructed to request you to place this letter before the Board of your Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and request you Sir, personally to extend all your influence to put a stop to such transactions being executed any further and to inquire whether any open business is being done as reported in the Bazar.—Yours, most faithfully.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA,

Honorary Secretary of the Cotton Brokers' Association.

To,—The Secretary, The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Bombay.

Bombay, 30th March, 1918.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed to acknowledge receipt of your two letters of the 27th March.

I beg to point out that it was distinctly understood at the Meeting of the 22nd instant that the resolutions passed by the General Meeting of the trade should be binding on the Members of all the bodies who were represented at the Meeting of the 25th instant. This point was expressly raised by Mr. Kosumoto at the Meeting of the 22nd instant, and after discussion, it was decided that such resolutions should be binding on all.

With reference to your second letter of the same date it was also understood that the Market should not reopen before the General Meeting of the trade is called and I am instructed to once more request you to call this General Meeting as soon as possible in case before the 4th proximo.—Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA,
Hon. Secretary.

MARWARI DEALERS' PETITION TO CONTROLLER.

The following petition which has been signed by nearly a hundred well-known Marwari Cotton Merchants, brokers and dealers has been sent to the Controller of Prices:

To The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Controller of Prices,
Bombay.

Sir,—We the undersigned Cotton Merchants, brokers, and dealers in general beg to take the liberty of approaching your goodself with the following humble representation and trust that the same shall have careful and serious consideration at your honour's hands.

We hailed with great joy and enthusiasm your appointment by the Government to inquire into the situation of the Cotton Market. Your reputation, as a most able and painstaking officer is well-known throughout and we have been entertaining great hopes that you, Sir, will be pleased to adopt such measures whereby the situation would be adjusted in a fairly good manner. At the same time, allow us to submit that some of the gentlemen appointed on the Committee to represent Bombay interests, being directly or indirectly interested in the bull campaign, our confidence in the Committee has been naturally shaken to some extent although we have full faith and confidence in your ripe and experienced judgment and are strongly of opinion, that you, Sir, will try your best to investigate the matter thoroughly and give relief to the trade in an effective manner.

As all the facts concerning the present situation of the Market and causes responsible for the creation of the same, are known to you we do not wish to trouble you any more by repeating the same.

Our principal object in approaching your goodself is to respectfully, but strongly, impress upon your goodself, that the situation of the Market is really very serious, and unless some effective measures are adopted at once, the financial disasters, affecting the whole trade of the Presidency in general are bound to be of a grave character. Your petitioners beg to submit, that they are almost all heavily involved, and unless some reasonable relief is given to them, their condition is not only going to be most serious but they are at a loss to know, as to how to get out of the situation.

If the question of fixing the price of Broach M. G. Good for settlement purposes, is left to your goodself, then in that case we beg to submit that a fair price for the purpose would be about Rs. 600. All subsequent rise since then has been systematically brought about by bull operators, to force the hands of the Government, to fix higher prices. We respectfully beg to submit, that most of us are not in a position to pay damages at the rate over about Rs. 600 and any payments made at about this limit, will also ruin us, for ever, in as much as the amounts involved, are too big and unbearable.

Under the circumstances, we respectfully beg to pray that the rate of Broach M. G. Good for settlement purposes to be fixed by your goodself should not exceed Rs. 600, otherwise most of us who have been trading some last several years will be ruined for ever and be compelled to suspend our Cotton business.

Trusting that your honour will be pleased to pay particular attention to our, this humble representation, we beg to subscribe ourselves most respectfully yours:—

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the meeting of the entire cotton trade held at Colaba on the 4th instant, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas laid great emphasis on the Commercial Morality of the City of Bombay and said that they should show Moral Force by not selling to the bulls. It is like preaching honesty with a stolen goose in one's own sleeve. It was Mr. Purshotamdas who at the Meeting of the representatives of the Trade held on the 25th ultimo moved the resolution for forcing the prices of Broach Cotton and submitting the same to Government for ratification and this same Mr. Purshotamdas opposed it with all his might in the general Meeting. It means he is blowing hot and cold with the same mouth. The attitude of so big a man as the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas, who claims to be the leading Cotton Merchant of Bombay, surprised all present.

The public has not forgotten the excursion of Messrs. Purshotamdas and Chrystal to Simla in 1914 at the outbreak of war to get minimum prices fixed. Mr. Purshotamdas was at that time a Director on the Board of the Cotton Trade Association. The step taken by the Cotton Trade Association to fix minimum prices was not resented by Mr. Purshotamdas at that time on the ingenious plea of illegality and Commercial Morality. Mr. Chrystal was chairman of a meeting of the Brokers' Association in 1916 when the maximum price at Rs. 450 was fixed, which was confirmed by the Cotton Trade Association. This means that the rules of Commercial Morality are so elastic that they can be made to suit one's interest at one's desire.

With reference to Mr. Purshotamdas' laudable advice to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Directors of the Association, it was like asking a complainant to agree to the accused sitting in judgment over him. The few shareholders of the Cotton Trade Association ignored the wish of the whole Trade by refusing to accept the resolution passed by the representatives of the various Associations, and in which they were also represented by their directors. They, of course, accepted the resolution that some scheme should be formed by general consent, but they have not intimated to the public what steps they are going to take on it or what efforts they have made to frame that scheme. These very gentlemen who are desirous of framing some scheme to control the future course of the market have been doing business above Rs. 710 against the wish of the entire trade. The recalcitration on the part of these has disgusted the public. As an instance of the obduracy of some people the following which appears in the daily cotton report of Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., of the 5th instant, will be interesting:—

"Yesterday at a large meeting of the Bazar Brokers and others a resolution was passed by a majority, a great number not voting, that maximum rate for Good Broach should be fixed at Rs. 700 and that Government should be asked to ratify this rate. It was intimated that the various Trade Associations were not bound by the above resolution."

It is nothing but misguided perversity on the part of Mr. Chrystal to minimise the importance of the meeting. Mr. Chrystal was personally present at the meeting and must have seen that almost all the leading cotton trading public and those connected with the cotton trade were represented.

I hope the public will not be misguided by such efforts. If this is the Commercial Morality so ably preached by Mr. Purshotamdas God may save us from it.

In the end, I hope the public will not be deluded by these misguided efforts on the part of these recalcitrants.—Yours, etc.

B. D.

CORNERING OF WHEAT AND GOLD.

HUKMI CHAND CREATES A CRISIS ON 'CHANGE.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

There has been considerable excitement in the wheat market during the past few days by reason of the rapid increase in rates forced by the large buying on behalf of Mr. Hukmi Chand, the well-known Marwari merchant. Matters reached a crisis yesterday. On Friday the price had gone to Rs. 6/15 per hundredweight. On Saturday night it closed at Rs. 7/3. Yesterday a further attempt at large buying operations was made under the same auspices at much higher rates but this resulted in a deadlock. All business was refused by the brokers, and as in the case of the Cotton Exchange in the middle of last month, the market had to be closed. There is feverish anxiety among dealers and brokers as to what will now happen.

Cornering operations on a large scale by the same operator have also been taking place in the Bullion Market, where the price for sovereigns was forced from Rs. 16 on Saturday to Rs. 16/12 yesterday, following on which business in this market was also shut down.

Mr. Hukmi Chand, it may be mentioned for the benefit of those who do not know, is the enterprising speculator who recently created a corner in salt and is also a big Cotton Bull. Cornering of commodities in these times is a pastime which should be sternly checked and it is about time a stop were put by Government to these exploits in the wheat and gold markets as well as elsewhere.

CONTRACTS FOR COTTON SUPPLY.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN KARACHI CASE

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 6.

The High Court bench of Judicial Commissioners Court yesterday disposed of the appeal of Messrs. G. T. Ratanchand and Doongersi S. Joshi, Karachi agents of Messrs. Gokaldas Madhowji and Co. of Bombay, against the decision of Mr. H. N. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, in the suit filed by them in the District Court of Karachi in January, 1918, against about thirty Indian merchants of Karachi for failure to fulfil contracts for the supply of cotton. The total amount claimed was over Rs. 13,00,000. The plaintiffs, under instructions from their Bombay firm, who are managing agents of several mills, entered in June and July, 1917, into contracts in Karachi for the purchase of 13,775 bales of cotton of January, 1918, delivery at rates varying between Rs. 32 and 30 per maund. Owing to shortage of supply, the market rate in January, 1918, had gone up to about Rs. 59 a maund and the defendants, it is alleged by the plaintiffs, expressed their inability to fulfil the contracts on various pretexts, some saying that the contracts were simply wagering transactions in which no delivery was to be made but only payment of difference between contract rates and those prevailing on due dates of delivery, and others asking arbitration of any two members of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association as provided for by a clause in the form of the agreement. The plaintiffs in the belief that many of the defendants being themselves members of the Association had formed themselves into a clique not to fulfil the contracts and were offering only nominal damages, field suits in the District Court and engaged as counsel Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General of Bombay. Mr. Crouch, after going through evidence for nearly a week, decided in favour of the defendants and ordered the disputes to be referred to an arbitration.

The High Court Bench took the whole of Thursday and part of yesterday in hearing the arguments of Mr. Strangman for the appellants and various counsel for the respondents and set aside the lower court's orders and ordered the suits to be remanded for further evidence.

CEYLON AND INDIA.

AFFINITY BETWEEN THEM.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS TILAK AND PAL.

(Associated Press)

MADRAS, April 7.

The following appears in Ceylon papers received to-day:—

The Indian Home Rule deputation who arrived in Ceylon a few days ago on their way to England have had their passports stopped by Home authorities and the deputation has decided to go back to India. Thursday evening at the Bambalapitiya Hindu temple the Indian community in Ceylon held a reception to the delegates. The gathering was composed mainly of Indian and Mahomedan traders, chetties and Sinhalese and Tamil young men. The delegates on their arrival at the temple grounds at 6 p.m., were taken to the temporary shed from where Mr. Tilak made the announcement that their passpodts had been stopped. Some of these passports, he said, were issued two months ago, Mr. Khaparde receiving his after his conversation with the Viceroy. But at the eleventh hour when they were about to book their luggage at Thomas Cook's office, they were informed that their passports had been stopped under orders from the Home Government through the Indian Government. He did not know what was the reason for this and it was useless speculating. Under the circumstances they would make the best of the things and enjoy the hospitality provided before going back to India.

The delegates then mingled with their hosts and after a few minutes were preparing to leave when they were prevailed upon to address the gathering.

CEYLON AND INDIA.

Mr. B. C. Pal was the first to speak. He said that he could not help feeling that Ceylon formed an integral part of India, while what struck him most was the affinity between the Bengalees and the Ceylonese. Their features were very much alike and there was wonderful similarity between their languages, there being many words in common. If they did not proceed further on their mission they would have at least the compensation that they had met the leaders of Ceylon in Colombo and that they had felt the pulse of the Sinhalese people. If India received Home Hule, Indian provinces would be federated and India would become the United Federated States of India and when by the grace of God, the dream of the United States of India was realised he was confident that Ceylon would be one of those states. Ceylon and India joined with their past traditions, history and literature would carry on a common work of new culture and new civilization for the good of man and the glory of God.

Mr. Khaparde said he understood that what the Ceylonese wanted was power to make laws and power to frame their own budget and to shape the policy of the country. In India they wanted power to make their own laws to spend the money which they raised and to decide how much money they were to raise. Their problems, therefore, had affinity. If, at a future period, he could spare time and was disposed to take a holiday he would come back to Ceylon and form closer acquaintance with the local problems.

NEW SPIRIT IN CEYLON.

Mr. Tilak remarked that the accident they had met with might be due to the war. When he visited Ceylon 20 years ago he predicted that the island would come into line with India. He was glad to find that it had come into line in some respects but that was not all. They had to feel that they were Indians, Ceylonese or Burmese and that they had their distinct nationality which required to be developed in order to have one solid Empire standing on its own feet under the suzeranty of the British Raj. His idea was not to have one generalised characteristic all through. There should be diversity in unity. They should all retain their individual characteristics and after retaining their individual characteristics, shape their conduct in such a way that they might fit into the whole as if they were parts of that whole, of that larger national life, in such way that they could not be separated. That was their idea. Each one should have Home Rule and having Home Rule, the provinces would be so united as to constitute a whole Empire. That was not a doctrine. It was possible that Ceylon had not the same problems as India, but on the whole the Ceylonese desired to have the management of their affairs in their own hands. Where there existed a feeling among the people that they should have the management of their own affairs it was very easy to work for national unity and when the desire was expressed the day before that the Ceylonese were prepared to co-operate with India, that desire, he considered was due entirely to the birthright, which was to be found in the heart of every man. He was glad that they were also joining hands in the new spirit. If they joined hands and continued pressing their claims there was nothing on earth which could withstand it. "We shall succeed, we are bound to succeed, it is the desire of the Almighty, it is His will that Ceylon should be perpetually connected with India."

Mr. Tilak concluded by assuring the gathering that the impression which had been created on his mind would not be effaced by time.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

Subsequently a telegram was received from the Viceroy permitting the party to proceed *via* the Cape, but as there is no boat available by this route a further appeal has been addressed to the Viceroy requesting permission to go by the Suez route.

Subsequently the party have been given to understand that there is no chance of this request being granted.

CANCELLATION OF MR. TILAK PASSAGE.

POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA'S PROTEST

(From a correspondent.)

POONA, April 7.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Government of India:—

"Poona Sarvajanik Sabha deeply regrets cancellation of passports of Home Rule Deputation and humbly points out that such action will cause greatest dissatisfaction in country. Sabha appreciates Government of India's fair attitude and requests that Government will use their influence to get cancellation order countermanded."

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, a public meeting will be held this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shantaram's Chawl, to protest against the order of His Majesty's Government prohibiting Mr. Tilak and his party from proceeding to England and to support and thank H. E. the Viceroy for his prompt and statesmanlike intervention. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. Messrs. Horniman, Bholabhai Desai Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will speak.

CAUTION IN POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

LORD PENTLAND'S UNEXPECTED VIEW

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 6.

The Madras Legislative Council concluded its session to-day. After the resolutions on the agenda were disposed of the debate on the budget was taken up. The Hon. Members expressed their general satisfaction on the budget and the decent provision for education and criticised the growth of income under excise and the increased expenditure on police.

His Excellency in winding up the session said the past year had been characterised by an unusual caution with regard to political controversy and the Government recognised that for the most part it was conducted with due regard to order and aversion to violence of language and conduct which was congenial to the good temper and the common sense of the people of the presidency. Referring to the war he said the call for men was more insistent and it could not be said that this presidency had put forth its maximum effort in this respect. He felt sure that the people would realise the urgent call and hoped Madras would take its full share in fighting the common foe.

THE TUSKANIA DISASTER.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVES.

The British Admiralty authorities reported in mail week:—"The Anchor liner Tuscania was torpedoed on Tuesday night off the cost of Ireland. She was carrying American troops. Those who were saved were 2,011 soldiers, 541 members of the crew, and 35 others out of total of 2,397 aboard. The missing number is 210."

The Tuscania was attached to a convoy. She had no warning or sight of any submarine, but just at dusk a torpedo struck her full amidship, and immediately afterwards another passed astern. The Tuscania took a big list at once, and the men were called to their boat stations. But the list made it impossible for the lifeboats to be lowered properly, and some of the men jumped into the water. The lowering of the upper lifeboats was responsible for a number of casualties. The survivors were landed quickly and fitted out with clothes and lodged in hotels. The Tuscania was afloat for four hours before she sank. The rest of the convoy are safe.

Many of the survivors had never seen the ocean or been on board of a ship until they embarked on the Tuscania. Some were in the water from 6 o'clock in the evening to 1 o'clock in the morning. Many clambered aboard rafts waiting in the darkness for rescue at dawn. Private Pruington, an under-graduate, says that he was on the upper deck when the torpedo struck the vessel on the starboard side. There was a terrific explosion. The lifesaving crew ran immediately to their stations, but the electric dynamo was blown up and the lights failed. Almost immediately afterwards an auxiliary lighting plant was in operation, and flares lit up every deck. In the first darkness which succeeded the explosion there was some difficulty in lowering the lifeboats, the chains having been broken and the tackle having got entangled. The boats were capsised, and the occupants were seen struggling in the water. This added to the confusion. Purington's boat was half filled with water. There were forty men on board of her, and they remained for three hours until a minesweeper rescued them. They suffered terrible cramps during the latter part of the time which they spent in the water. Many dead bodies were seen floating around.

Other accounts of the affair say that the soldiers lined up in the darkness waiting to get to the boats. Their discipline and courage were superb. The men held on in the best was they could to a nearly perpendicular deck, lowering boat after boat with swiftness and precision. The rapid canting of the liner, however, put many boats out of use. Rafts of all kinds were tossed overboard in order that those who had been flung into the sea might have a chance of life. Eight British destroyers did splendid rescue work. The Tuscania formed part of a convoy, fully escorted.

"SUBMARINE "DONE IN."

An American officer relates that during the first excitement which followed the explosion a megaphone called all over the ship, "There is no danger of her sinking before all have been taken up." Meanwhile, "S.O.S." signals were sent off. Before some of the men realised what had happened, British destroyers were alongside, and took off the men in perfect order. One destroyer got about 500 on board, and was drawing off from the Tuscania when a submarine fired another torpedo. It missed the destroyer. A sister destroyer dashed off immediately on a bomb-dropping enterprise, and she claimed that the submarine was "done in."

Sergeant Dubuque of Brooklyn (New York), says that when the crash occurred, the vessel took a tremendous list to starboard. Nearly all of the eight lifeboats on that side were either blown into the air, of rendered useless. He and his comrades lined up immediately, standing to attention and singing "The Starspangled Banner" and "My Country, 'tis of Thee." A boat was lowered, but the ropes became disarranged, and all of the occupants were precipitated into the water. There was a heavy sea. Many rafts were thrown over the port side of the liner. Dubuque was picked up unconscious.

Much anxiety was felt in Glasgow, to which city most of the officers and the crew of the Tuscania belong. Many women awaited tidings of the mishap, and there were weeping women who had failed to obtain definite news about their relatives. One of the engineers of the Tuscania said that a number of men were lost through drowning and exposure. A raft was picked up to which five men were lashed, and only two of them were alive. These died subsequently on board of a patrol boat. Many men who jumped into the sea were lost in the darkness. One swimmer owed his rescue to the fact that he carried an electric torch. Considerable difficulty was experienced in rescuing survivors from the rafts in the rough sea. Some lives were lost in hazardous rescue operations. Americans are proud of the behaviour of those who were on board. Only two women wewre on the Tuscania and they went down the rope bravely into the first lifeboat.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held this evening at

SHANTARAM'S CHAWL GIRGAON

AT 6-30 P.M. (S.T.)

to protest against the order of His Majesty's Government in prohibiting Mr. Tilak and his fellow-delegates from proceeding to England; and to support and thank the Viceroy for his intervention.

THE HON. MR. M. A. JINNAH
WILL PRESIDE.

SPEAKERS:

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Khadilker, B. J. Desai, P. K. Telang, Pranjpye and Iyer.

RECORD OF PUNJAB RECRUITING.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 6

The return of enlistments in the Punjab for the Indian army as registered by the divisional recruiting officer in 1917 just published as an appendix to the Government Resolution on the results of recruiting in 1917, shows that the total number of recruits raised during the year was 91,449, of which 76,142 were combatants. The estimated number of men in the army on 31st December, 1917, was 249,404. The Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution says that Jhelum secures the first place for combatants, not only in the province but in the whole of India, while Rawalpindi, which has the largest aggregate number of men in the army, stands second.

"THE ROOKS' NEST."

A FLAGRANT CASE OF FOOD-HOARDING

Mr. W. J. M. MacCaw, Unionist member of Parliament for West Down, was fined £400 (Rs. 6,000) on February 4 at the Godstone petty sessional court for "food-hoarding."

It appeared from the evidence that enormous stocks of foodstuffs were found at Mr. MacCaw's residence, which goes, appropriately enough, by the name of "Rooks' Nest." On the basis of the voluntary scale of rationing, and taking into account the presence of 15 persons as members of the household, the quantities discovered worked out at 32 weeks' supply of flour, 13 weeks' supply of sugar, and 37 weeks' supply of tea. A search of Mr. MacCaw's town residence in Eaton Square revealed similar accumulations. It was impossible, said counsel for the prosecution, to imagine a worse case. An order of confiscation accompanied the fine. Four weeks' supply was allowed to remain, but a motor-van was needed in order to take away the rest!

Mr. MacCaw was at one time a familiar figure in Calcutta, where he spent many years as head of the firm of Kettlewell Bullen and Co.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

Rainfall has been local in the North Punjab, Kashmir, Assam, Murree and Silchair reporting one and a half inches. The temperature remains very low in north-west India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North Punjab and Kashmir.

Official and Personal.

Seth Raghumal of Delhi has made a donation of one lakh for the establishment of a Kanya Gurukul for the education of girls on national lines.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, 8th April, 1918.

IS IT FAIR ?

The Viceroy in his reply to the appeal for intervention sent to him by the Home Rule deputation detained at Colombo has courteously suggested the reasons for which the passports of the deputation have been cancelled by the Government in England. The action taken, says his Excellency, is "no doubt in view of the complete concentration of all public thought and effort on the prosecution of the war. The Viceroy will represent to the Home Government your case and that of the delegates accompanying you." It is thus evident that the authorities in England have not so far considered it necessary to inform the Government of India of their reasons for taking a step which, in view of the fact that passports had already been granted by the Government of India, and in one case personally given by the Viceroy to the delegate as a member of the Imperial Council, is fairly astonishing. We can only say that, if this sort of thing is to continue, the passports of the Government of India will presently cease to have much more value than scraps of paper. Viceroys and Governments in this country may grant them but petty Colonial administrations may refuse to honour them and supreme authorities in England may order them to be cancelled. In the latter case, as in the former, it is equally an affront to the Viceroy and the Government of India, which, apart from all political considerations, is noted by public opinion in this country and resented.

In the present instance, however, the interference by the Home authorities is especially to be resented and condemned for more than one reason. In the first place, the Government in England has announced its intention of propounding and passing into law a scheme of political reforms for India. We have not been told that the process of doing this or any stage of it is to be postponed until the distractions of the war have been removed. On the contrary, we have it on Cabinet authority that these things cannot wait for the war to run its weary course, but must be dealt with at once. The first stage, of consultation with the Secretary of State, is over. The second stage, at which the curtains are necessarily drawn, that of incubation by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, has been reached. The third stage, that of the production of Mr. Montagu's deliberately considered view of the form the scheme should take will shortly be reached, and then immediately after, presumably, we shall reach the fourth stage of the submission of the final scheme to the British Parliament and people. In the meanwhile a most insidious campaign, backed by wealth and influence, is, as we know, being carried on in England against the introduction of any liberal reforms at all in India. That campaign, we may be assured, will reach its zenith of virulence as soon as Mr. Montagu's views are known and the British public will be bombarded and bamboozled by every sort of misrepresentation and political device, in order to prejudice them against the proposal of taking the first substantial step in Self-Government in this country. It is at this stage, naturally enough, that political organisations in India have felt the immense importance, indeed, the absolute necessity, of sending their own representatives to England to instruct, educate and persuade the British public by means of their own propaganda. Would it be fair or decent to refuse them the facility of doing so? Lord Chelmsford, who, it must be said, has, ever since the memorable declaration of last September carried out the spirit of the new policy honourably and straightforwardly, evidently had no two thoughts about the matter. He expressed his sympathy in the Council with the proposal for a Congress-League deputation, promised his co-operation, and has since allowed no difficulty to be made in the granting of passports to the delegates proceeding on behalf of the Home Rule League. Apart from the general principle involved,—that of the right of any subject of the King-Emperor to travel freely within the confines of the Empires,—which we will not pause to discuss here, though it is not the least important consideration, is it possible for any one who looks at the matter fairly and impartially to say that Lord Chelmsford and his Government have not followed the proper course and also done what is fair and chivalrous, and that the Home Government have made a grave blunder in interfering at the eleventh hour with an arrangement that has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

It is probable enough that the reasons, which Lord Chelmsford has suggested, will be the ones that will be put forward in justification of the action that has been taken. But we cannot regard them as justifying such a drastic and offensive action. It is childish to suppose that the concentration on the war in England is going to be lessened one little bit by the arrival of Mr. Tilak and his party for the purpose of pleading the cause of self-government for India. If the people want to listen to them—and our own opinion is that they will be eager to hear them—they will; if they do not want to, they will give them the cold shoulder. But in either case, the prosecution of the war will not suffer. The suggestion is, indeed, so palpably absurd that one wonders what sort of an idea the authorities in England could have conceived of Mr. Tilak's magnetic and presumably malignant personality as to justify them in conjuring up a picture of the Mahratta leader conducting a ranging, tearing campaign through the United Kingdom, dragging people from their proper occupation in war-work to follow him. But of one thing we can assure both the public and the Government in England, Mr. Tilak has three very prominent qualities. He is a man of honour, he is intensely courteous and he has a great gift of political acumen, all three of which would prevent him from thrusting himself on an unwilling public, or doing any single thing which might be in the least degree detrimental to the prosecution of the war or the interests of the Empire. And nothing is more certain than that, if Mr. Tilak discovered on landing in England that the British public were too painfully distracted with the anxieties of the moment in regard to the war to listen to any other sort of discussion, or, if he received a hint from Government that these anxieties were so great as to make any sort of political agitation an embarrassment, Mr. Tilak and his colleagues would readily acquiesce in any such general feeling and silently await their time. But this process of arbitrary interference with the movements of people who have been deputed to undertake a solemn national mission is indefensible. We are not at all sure, how far the Cabinet is directly responsible for so gratuitous and provocative a step, and how far it is the outcome of the malignant activities of certain mischief-makers of the Sydenham school. We suspect that the order had no higher authority than the India Office. But we have no doubt, whatever, that when the matter is properly represented to the Prime Minister and his colleagues the embargo will be withdrawn.

THE COTTON RAMP.

We understand that the resolution passed at the meeting of the Cotton Trade held on Thursday last, that the price of cotton for the Broach settlement should be fixed at Rs. 710 and that Government be asked to ratify the same, has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Cadell, Controller of Prices, who has sent it on to the Government of India with a recommendation to adopt the course suggested in the resolution. It is now generally accepted that the fixing of a maximum price is absolutely essential in the public interest. The contrary opinion is held only by a very small band of greedy speculators and their friends who are still assiduously endeavouring to propagate the "moral" view that the resolution is not binding on the trade and suggesting that it should be defied. It is not likely, however, that these moralists will succeed in prevailing over the widely held view of the trade as a whole, to say nothing of a strong public opinion.

We are interested to find that the "Times of India" which a few days ago pooh-poohed the views consistently expressed in these columns for the past five weeks has now swung round to the position which it professed to contemn. We welcome the conversion, which is sufficiently complete though not quite of the frank character which has given our contemporary its creditable reputation in the past for honest acknowledgment of error, and will strengthen the hands of Government in any action they may take. We are told that as between the Bulls and the Bears, neither the public nor the Government has any concern whatsoever and that "the sole consideration then which the authorities have to weigh to-day is whether the situation is such that if the price of Good Broach soars to heights far above the present figure the Bears will be so heavily overborne that the shock to trade and credit will be of a severely deleterious character." Careful inquiries amongst legitimate traders, our contemporary adds, convinces it that this stage has been reached. It proceeds:—

> The loose talk that has been indulged in of a financial crisis if the Bears are not saved from the full consequences of their own folly has no foundation in fact. Those best competent to judge are confident that if the prices of Broach are not controlled, and if the settlement is fixed at the market price of cotton, whilst some people would suffer severely, the financial situation would not be seriously prejudiced. On the other hand there is general agreement that the complete collapse of the Bears would induce such a far-reaching shock and so many restrained and honest traders, with their associated interests, would suffer, that it is in the interests of the whole community that the Broach settlement at least should be controlled. . . . We come then to the conclusion that the rate of the Broach settlement should be controlled, and that it should be controlled by an Ordinance, so that it may apply to all transactions and not be placed at the mercy of a handful of recalcitrants.

We are not clear ourselves as to the mode of differentiation between a "financial crisis" and a "far-reaching shock" involving many restrained and honest traders. Nor do we understand how if "those best competent to judge" hold one view there can be "general agreement" in the contrary view. But the important point is that our contemporary agrees, though reluctantly, that the Broach settlement must be controlled and that these orgies of speculation must be prevented in future. That is what we have pleaded for from the beginning and we are still at a loss to understand how Government could have so misconceived its responsibility in the matter as not to have intervened promptly when the Controller first addressed the Cotton Trade Association and asked for the opinion of its *shareholders* on these specific points, instead of allowing the Directors of that body to delay and obstruct by their various devices and machinations a step so obviously in the interests of trade and commerce, the stability of the money market and the public at large. The "Times" writes as though there were only the interests of the trade to be considered in deciding the question of control. The interest of the consumer, who represents the poor masses of the people, is the one, however, which the Government should keep chiefly in view. And the extent to which the consumer will have to suffer for the inexcusable dilatoriness and want of firmness which the authorities have displayed in this matter, can be realised when we recall that at the time the question of Government intervention was first mooted they might have stopped the iniquitous upward rush of prices at 640 or thereabouts. Now we are talking of 710. We are of the very strong opinion, however, that it is even yet the duty of Government, in the interests of the suffering masses, to fix the price at a much lower figure. But whatever is done, let there be no more delay.

Notes of the Day.

Characteristic!

The "Advocate of India" with characteristic dishonesty—or is it stupidity? It is always difficult to tell with these journals, which turn aside from their customary occupation with scissors and paste to make excursions in original comment—misrepresents what we said on Saturday regarding our reluctance to comment on the cancelling of the passports of Mr. Tilak and his party until we knew the reasons from the Viceroy. We give below in parallel columns what we said and the "Advocate's" misrepresentation.

What we said.

It is impossible to divine the reasons which have led the Government in England to take the surprising and arbitrary step of cancelling the passports of Mr. Tilak and the other members of the Home Rule League Deputation who were to have left Colombo for England on Friday. We defer for the present any comment on the matter *from that point of view* in the hope that the Government of India will lose no time in acquainting the Indian public with the reasons which have actuated the Home Government in taking at the eleventh hour a step, which if it was intended at all, they might have at least taken at an earlier date.

The "Advocate's" Misrepresentation.

The "Bombay Chronicle" in one breath says it will "defer any comment" in the hope that the Government of India will lose no time in acquainting the Indian public with the reasons which have actuated the Home Government in taking this step, and straightway declares that the action will cause the "most intense and bitter resentment in this country." This is a curious way of deferring comment, tantamount as it is to a condemnation of the procedure, as it certainly is intended to give a lead to extremist opinion to begin agitating forthwith.

We have italicised the important words which the "Advocate" has omitted and which placed a very clear limit on the extent to which we deferred comment.

President Wilson on the War.

"President Wilson," said Mr. Balfour at the dinner to commemorate the entry of the United States into the war, "had crystallised the Allies' ideals in words which had circled the earth and had formed an answering echo in everyone who knew the meaning of freedom." No words could describe better the role which President Wilson so eminently fills as the exponent of the Allied war aims and the truth of this description is brought home with a new emphasis by the stirring speech with which President Wilson inaugurated a campaign for the third Liberty Loan, on the very day that Mr. Balfour spoke. In that speech not merely has President Wilson restated the reasons why the Allies are fighting but has also emphasised, with all the force that he can command, the reason why they must continue fighting with a greater determination and with greater sacrifices than heretofore, unless liberty is to become a thing of nought.

What the Allies are Fighting for.

The conception,—a conception more vivid than any yet given,—of what America, with the Allies, is fighting for, which he gave, is inspired by a moral force that raises it to a new and more inspiring level. And the moral force consists in this that, as he himself says, at no stage in this terrible business has he judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. He sought to learn Germany's objects in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal frankly with them as he wished them to deal with him. He, along with other Allied statesmen, laid bare the ideals of the Allies without reserve and asked the German spokesmen to say as plainly what they sought. The Allies proposed no injustice, no aggression, because "to propose anything but justice even-handed and dispassionate justice to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome and when, would be to renounce and dishonour our cause."

German Profession and Practice.

What was the reply of Germany? It was characteristic of the brutal cynicism which the world has learnt to associate with her. For in the same breath as the German statesmen paid lip service to the principles enunciated by President Wilson, her military taskmasters avowed it was not "justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world" which they sought. Not merely did they avow, but they also acted and their action in Russia, Finland, the Ukraine and Roumania has demonstrated to the whole world the difference between German profession and German practice. What then is the conclusion? It is this that the Prussian Junkers are the real rulers of Germany. Therefore, is Germany, whatever the profession of her statesmen, a menace to the civilized world. For in her programme the ideals of the Allies, the ideals of justice, humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. These ideals are rejected for ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and the overlordship of those who have power to enforce it.

"Force to the Utmost."

If in this conflict of ideals, the German programme is carried out,

> everything America has lived for, loved, grown great to vindicate and bring to glorious realisation will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more be pitilessly shut upon mankind.

That this should happen "is preposterous, impossible and yet is not that what the whole course of action of German armies has meant wherever they have moved." What then is the duty of all who love freedom? President Wilson thus replies for America:

> Germany has once more said that force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is therefore but one response possible from us, force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, righteous, triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

The reply is echoed, on behalf of France and Britain, in his Majesty's message to President Wilson:

> "At this critical hour when the enemies are not sparing sacrifice and not counting the cost to achieve victory, the French and the British troops stand united, as never before, in the heroic resistance, buoyed up with the thought that the great Democracy of the west, in the same spirit and with the same objects, is putting forth every effort to throw its supreme force into the struggle which will finally decide the destinies of the free nations."

Self-Determination in Ireland.

The Irish Convention, as this morning's telegram states, has adopted the President's draft report. The news, welcome as it is, is not altogether surprising since recent telegrams had already informed us that an agreement had been reached in regard to the principal questions considered by the Convention. Much, of course, depends on the scope and character of the draft report, but the fact that it has been adopted by the most representative body of Irish patriots ever brought together is a guarantee that the solution of the Irish problem embodied in it must be the most satisfactory one that could be arrived at. The important thing, however, is the general agreement and this, in view of the previous failures of British statesmen in solving the Irish problem, is a striking proof of the efficacy as well as the justice of the principle of self-determination which is at stake in the war.

The Social Reform Conference.

The Reception Committee of the forthcoming Provincial Social Conference has elected Mr. K. Natarajan President of the Conference. It is needless to say that no better selection could have been made. But the honour done to Mr. Natarajan is an honour long overdue. During recent years few persons in this Presidency have identified themselves with the cause of social reform so wholeheartedly and successfully as Mr. Natarajan. The views expressed in his journal—the "Indian Social Reformer"—may not always command acceptance, but there can be no doubt that, in its own sphere, the journal has been a force in the country, because it has consistently sought to place before the public a more comprehensive ideal of social reform than is envisaged by the orthodox reformer. Mr. Natarajan has earned this position for the journal because he has brought to bear on his task both fearlessness of expression and independence of views. His presidential address will, therefore, be awaited with keen interest.

Punishment of a Postal Peon.

On Friday a postal peon was tried in the Sessions Court before Justice Beaman for attempting to conceal two letters. The duty of the accused was to remove the letters from the post box and stamp them. His offence, therefore, was a grave one in proportion to his responsibility. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty and the accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence to our mind is excessive. The offence, serious as it was, was the first committed by the accused and though in regard to offences of this nature, which affect the working of a public service, the punishment generally given is of an exemplary character, we think this was a case in which the Judge should have exercised his discretion of determining whether a shorter sentence would not have met the end of justice, which, we take it, also has some regard for the future of the accused.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE BEFORE AMIENS.

FIERCE FIGHTING BEFORE AMIENS.

ENEMY EMPLOYING FRESH TROOPS.

A CRITICAL STAGE

STRONG ALLIED DEFENCE.

The essential feature of the first two days of the renewed offensive has been the brilliant confirmation of General Foch's assurances. The enemy has not merely been held, but held by half his forces.

On Sunday morning the Germans were attacking astride the Somme Valley, the main weight of the thrust being west of Boisdevaire. The enemy continued to fight desperately for the possession of the main Amiens Road. He employed a considerable number of divisions including a high proportion of fresh troops.

There were violent bombardments north and south of the Avre, especially in the region of Monchel. A French communiqué says that the Germans in the Noyon Sector attempted to recapture the French gains north of Montrenand but after a severe fight the, French retained the conquered ground.

In commemoration the first anniversary of America's entry into war President Wilson, inaugurating a campaign for the third Liberty Loan said, that in fighting "for our right to live and be free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere" there was one weapon alone possible against Germany, namely, "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, righteous, triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says at daybreak this morning Germans were attacking astride the Somme valley but there is no news of how the battle is progressing. The main weight of the thrust seems to be West of Boisdevaire. Germans continue to fight desperately for the possession of the main Amiens road. Some of the fighting yesterday was of the fiercest character. The enemy massed early in the morning west of Dernancourt and we blew up the neighbouring Somme bridge. Very heavy attack followed in which New Zealanders eventually repulsed a enemy after a ding-dong battle.

DEFENCE OF AMIENS.

CRITICAL STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6, 5-30 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 7.

Our position covering Amiens is now at no great distance from that place and we have arrived at a time when any loss of ground is serious. The enemy is employing a considerable number of divisions including a high proportion of fresh troops. The enemy this morning attacked in considerable force, but failed except that he gained a footing at Dernancourt, while south of the Somme on our front he did nothing this morning. There is no reason to credit the enemy report that a large number of Austrian and Bulgarian troops are participating in the offensive. Unquestionably, the report is put forward as part of German propaganda.

NORTH OF THE SOMME.

HEAVY FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6, 2-25 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 7.

A British communiqué says north of the Somme heavy fighting continued along the whole front southward of Ayette until late last evening, the enemy constantly attacking in considerable strength but with no further success. There was local fighting yesterday afternoon southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Hangard. We improved our position by a counter-attack.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

UNSUCCESSFUL ENEMY ATTACKS NORTH OF SOMME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 6, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—There has been local infantry fighting in the neighbourhood of Aveluy wood, northward of Albert without change in the situation. Hostile artillery continuous active.

At least ten German divisions participated in unsuccessful attacks yesterday northward of the Somme. The fighting was very severe on many parts of this front as far northward as Bucquoy.

The weather yesterday permitted a few flights on the battle-front.

The infantry shot down one enemy aeroplane.

EVIDENCE OF ALLIED FIRMNESS.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 7.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the second phase of the German offensive differed markedly from the opening of the first. It was a swaying struggle testifying to the increased firmness of the Allied line, but the intensity of the struggle is expected to increase, as it is now clear that Germany regards this as the decisive battle of the war.

The renewal of the German attack by the shortest road to Amiens indicates the enemy intention to capture the city, from which they are now only eight miles distant at one point, but the enemy's losses yesterday equalled those of a fortnight ago and with the reserves thrown in the Amiens furnace, he is not likely to develop an attack elsewhere.

The crucial question confronting General Foch is when and where to employ reserves with which the Allies are better provided. Correspondents describe the German infantry as lying exposed on the old Somme battlefield practically without shelter.

The enemy transport has been seriously hampered by rain.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN MONCHEL REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., April 7.

A French communiqué says the night was marked by violent bombardments north and south of the Avre, especially in the region of Monchel. There was no infantry fighting. Artillery duel on the right of Meuse and in Apremont wood was sometimes very lively.

VIOLENT BATTLE ON OISE AND SOMME.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACK DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7.

To-night's French communiqué says:—Artillery duel continued violent on the Oise and the Somme front.

A strong enemy attack this morning between Mesnil St. Georges and Lemonchel was shattered by artillery fire and failed completely. Numerous corpses were left in front of our lines.

Our batteries further north dispersed enemy gatherings, in the woods south of Hangard and in the Demuin region.

The Germans in the Noyon sector after bombardment with heavy guns attempted to recapture our gains north of Montrenaud. After a severe fight we retained the conquered ground.

Our advanced lines resisted a series of furious German attacks on the left of the Oise in front of Abbecourt and south of Chauny and Barisis and after inflicting severe losses. occupied the prepared positions' in accordance with the orders.

ENEMY HELD ON FRENCH FRONT.

BY HALF HIS FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6, 8-55 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7

Reuter's correspondent with the French Army telegraphs:—The results of first the two days on the renewed battle have brilliantly confirmed General Foch's assurances The enemy has not only been held, but held by half his number of French troops. The disproportion on purely French line from Thennes to Grivesnes was even greater. Fifteen German divisions of whom seven were entirely fresh, attacked on this front and were checked by a few French divisions who not only held them but were able to counterattack and recapture part of the ground carried by the enemy on Thursday.

The enemy's objective is again Amiens railway and town. Fifteen attacking divisions included some of the enemy's best troops who repeatedly returned to the assault far into the night.

The battle was suspended to-day on the German side owing to exhaustion of enemy troops, whereupon the French successfully counter-attacked at several points, notably at Mailly-Raineval and Cantigny. Our front line now passes the Avre close to the junction with the Luce, thence west to Castel and thence between Morisel and Rouvrel around Mailly-Raineval.

The gain of ground is practically all in the northern angle of the bulge and has no importance for the issue of the battle. The main point is that the German advance has been blocked by much smaller forces and the enemy has been outfought and outgeneralled.

The utmost confidence prevails at the French Headquarters.

French divisions are being carefully economised not on account of shortage of men but because the last word will be not with the side having a greater number of divisions at the outset, but with the side having more divisions at the end

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

CHAIRMAN'S DRAFT REPORT ADOPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has adopted the Chairman's draft report.

JAPANESE FORCES LAND AT VLADIVOSTOK.

TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7.

The State Department is informed that Japanese naval forces have landed at Vladivostok to protect life and property. The landing was from a cruiser stationed in the harbour.

It followed an attack on the Japanese by five armed Russians.

Officials in Washington state that the attack has no political significance.

GERMANS CAPTURE JEKATERINOSLAV

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7.

A wireless German official message says:—We have captured Jekaterinoslav.

MONOPOLY OF TURKESTAN COTTON.

PETITION OF GERMAN EXPORTERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, April 4.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 7.

It is reported from Copenhagen that German exporters have petitioned Government to arrange a German monopoly of Turkestan cotton for forty-eight years.

BREAD SCARCITY IN HOLLAND.

BAKERS' SHOPS RAIDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 6.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 7.

Owing to the reduction of the bread ration in Holland, a number of working women raided bakers' shops in various parts of the city. Mounted police dispersed the crowds.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—"Bradstreet" reports that in default of adequate silver circulation, the Phillipine National Bank has resorted to the issue of paper currency amounting to half-million dollars.

It is stated that silver money will no longer be current in Italy after the 30th April.

The market is steady with moderate business.

The Shanghai Exchange has made no important movement.

The silver output of the United States in 1917 is officially estimated at 74,244,500 ounces, a reduction of 170,302 fine ounces as compared with 1916.

AMERICA'S WAR ANNIVERSARY.

HOPE, UNITY AND DETERMINATION

HIS MAJESTY S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 6.

The "Press Bureau" states that the King has sent a message to President Wilson conveying greetings on the anniversary of America's entry into the war.

"At this critical hour when the enemies are not sparing sacrifice and not counting the cost to achieve victory, the French and the British troops stand united, as never before, in the heroic resistance, buoyed up with the thought that the great Democracy of the west, in the same spirit and with the same objects, is putting forth every effort to throw its supreme force into the struggle which will finally decide the destinies of the free nations. America's gallant deeds by sea and land have already indicated to the enemy that his hope is vain. Ever-increasing numbers of Americans pour into France daily, diminishing the enemy's chances of success. The American people may rest assured that the British Empire, tried by nearly four years of war, will cheerfullyl marke yet further sacrifices. The thought that America is with us, heart and soul, emboldens us in the determination with God's help finally to destroy the, enemy's designs and reestablish the rule of right and justice."

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 6.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 7.

President Poincare has sent a warm message to President Wilson on the occasion of the anniversary of the United States entry into the war.

President Wilson in the course of an equally friendly reply, hoped that France would regard what America had done in the past year as proof of America's firm determination to continue and extend her efforts until the triumph of right was secured. All American resources would be consecrated to the realisation of this aim.

BRITISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. April 7.

Newspapers in London publish articles celebrating the anniversary of the American entry into the war. They declare that the Allies know no apprehension of failure backed by the tremendous American reservoir of strength.

HEAVY WEATHER IN MESOPOTAMIA.

5,214 TURKS CAPTURED UP TO APRIL 2ND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 6.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says:—

Since March 31st there has been heavy rain, accompanied by violent gales of wind. Up to April 2nd the number of prisoners taken on the Euphrates was 5,214 Turks, including 208 officers, and 18 Germans.

RIDING FATALITY AT DARJEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, April 6.

Last Sunday Dr. Dixon, Civil Medical Officer of Kurseong, while returning from a visit to the Singell Tea Estate, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Irwin, his father-in-law, met with a riding accident. He fell with his pony about 160 feet down the hillside sustaining severe injuries to his head. The pony was killed outright. Dr. Dixon was carried back to Singell and medical aid summoned, the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling also attending him continuously for several days. Dr. Dixon was brought up to the Eden Sanitarium yesterday, but never recovered consciousness and died this morning at nine o'clock.

(Continued from Column 6.)

After referring to the territory inexcusably ravished from Russia by the Central Powers he declared that the future peace of the world was jeopardised if such unjust arrangements were allowed to remain. He looked forward to the time when Russians would be not only independent and united, but free. We would give them every possible assistance in their painful upward struggle.

Dealing with the war map Mr. Balfour said most of the enemy gains had been against unprepared unresisting nations, but the gains against efficient armies were not great. He put confidence for the future in the fact that the forces fighting for right and freedom were greater than the forces fighting against them. President Wilson had crystallised the allies' ideals in words which had circled the earth and had found an answering echo in everyone who knew the meaning of freedom. He reminded his hearers that the Allies had not only reserves of military power which would develop as the war developed, but the great weapon of commerce. He concluded by giving the toast of "The Unity of the corporation of Great Free Nations."

THE WEAPON AGAINST GERMANY.

FORCE, FORCE TO THE UTMOST.

"FOR A WORLD FIT FOR FREE MEN."

PRESIDENT WILSON ON OUR DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BALTIMORE, April 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 7.

President Wilson addressing a meeting commemorating the first anniversary of America's entry into the war and inaugurating a campaign for the third Liberty Loan said:—

This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The nation is awake, there is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost; our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men and if need be all we possess. The Loan we have met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and do, though in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves sharp skimping and daily sacrifice to lend from meagre earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and won't, upon those demanding higher rates of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I do not come therefore to urge the loan; I only come to give you if I can a more vivid conception of what it is for.

WHY WE FIGHT.

The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through and the issues hanging upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause for which we are fighting stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows the least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what an imperishable thing it is he is asked to invest in. The men of America may be surer than ever before that the cause is their own and if it be lost their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it. I call you to witness, my fellow-countrymen, that at no stage in this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout the whole world to speak with truculence or use the weak language of hatred with a vindicative purpose.

RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

We must judge as we would be judged. I sought to learn Germany's objects in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes without reserve or doubtful phrase, and asked them to say as plainly what they seek. We ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people and deal fairly with the German Power as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment if indeed it is to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome and when, would be to renounce and dishonour our own cause. We ask nothing, we are unwilling to accord. It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world which German leaders were seeking. They answered in unmistakable terms; they avowed it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will. The avowal did not come from Germany's statesmen. it came from her military leaders who are her real rulers. Her statesmen said they wished for peace and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor said, in indefinite and uncertain terms indeed and phrases that often seemed to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent, that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles we have declared to be our own in the final settlement.

PROFESSIONS OF PEACE.

At Brestlitovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms, professed a desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in its execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done in Russia, Finland, the Ukraine and Rumania. The real test of their justice and fairplay has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave and gallant nation can long take pride. A great people helpless by their own act, lies for a time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten, they nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power to exploit everything for their own use and aggrandisement, and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion. Are we not justified in believing that they would do same things at their Western Front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If when they felt their check to be final, they should propose favourable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium, France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?

MENACE OF WORLD-DOMINION.

Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all Slavic peoples, all free ambitious nations of the Balkan peninsula, all lands which Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americans as to Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice, humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and the overlordship of those who have power to enforce it. That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her, must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world—the mastery in which the common rights of women and of all who are weak must, for the time being, be trodden under foot disregarded, and the old age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning.

BARRING GATES OF MERCY.

Everything America has lived for, loved, grown great to vindicate and bring to glorious realisation will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more be pitilessly shut upon mankind. The thing is preposterous, impossible, and yet is not that what the whole course of action of German armies has meant wherever they have moved. I do not wish even in this moment of utter disillusionment to judge harshly or unrighteously; I judge only what German arms have accomplished with unpitying thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched. What then are we to do? For myself I am ready, ready still, ready even now to discuss a fair and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely purposed, a peace in which the strong and weak shall fare alike. But the answer when I proposed such a peace came from German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer. I accept the challenge and I know that you accept it and all the world shall know that you accept it

It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all we love and all we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all we do. Let everything we say, my fellow-countrymen, everything we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly efeat the force of those who flout and ispride what we honour and hold dear. ermany has once more said that force lone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, or mination as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is therefore but one response possible from , force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, righteous, triumphant force which shall make right the law of he world and cast every selfish dominion own in the dust.

CORPORATION OF GREAT FREE NATIONS.

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN PERFIDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 7.

The Lord Mayor to-day entertained to luncheon a distinguished company at the Mansion House to commemorate the entry of the United States into the war. Telegrams were read from the King, and Mr. Lloyd George. The latter in the course of the telegram said "During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military Junta the surprise of their lives."

Mr. Balfour in a speech said there was no room on this earth for the ideals cherished by the German military party and the ideals of the great free democracies of the world; one or the other must prevail. He scathingly referred to the fact that enemy statesmen had expressed the approval of the principles enunciated by President Wilson and had yet simultaneously threatened to divide Rumania between Bulgaria and Hungary and extinguish Rumania's nationhood if she did not conclude a peace.

Continued in Column 4.)

THE BLIND BATTALION.

OTHER BATTALIONS WHICH MAY COME TO THEIR AID.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Many of your readers will be wondering how many men have lost their sight in the war. There are now on the roll of St. Dunstan's just over 1,000 men, more than half of whom are in residence, while the remainder have been trained and settled at their homes, or are still in hospital.

One thousand men—that is to say, the strength of a Battalion,

When one pictures them drawn up together one realises how terrible is the toll that has been paid. All these men in the very prime of their manhood condemned to live in enduring darkness! The immensity of the tragedy would be appalling were it not for the amazing courage of these men. For if one pictures the Blind Battalion marching by one must picture them with heads erect, marching resolute, cheerful, firm-set on the conquest of all the difficulties which they must encounter.

They are fighters still. The spirit which made them valiant in battle animates them now. Even in hospital their courage returns. They hear of the others who have passed on, who have triumphed over the obstacles that face them in the darkness, who, after a few months' training have already returned to their homes, workers, earning their own living, cheerful, useful, normal citizens, making the more of every other faculty because they are deprived of one.

The Battalion of the Blind! It is not merely an expression. The name of St. Dunstan's comes to have a special significance like the name of a regiment. You notice the esprit de corps among the men who are there, and those who leave to go to their homes still belong to St. Dunstan's.

It is quite a wrong idea to think of the blinded soldiers living in a world of their own—the very object of the training at St. Dunstan's is to make them take their place confidently beside other men and women, peculiar only because they cannot see, as others lack this or that advantage which their neighbours possess. At the same time these blinded soldiers do form a community—they have been through similar experiences, together they have begun life over again, learning one might almost say, to walk, learning to read and write in a new way, learning—as clumsily at first as a child—to make things without seeing, becoming, in an astonishingly short time, accomplished craftsmen. They have lived together and helped one another.

The Blind Battalion is composed of men who since they can serve no more as soldiers will nevertheless make their mark in the Army of Industry.

In the blind world itself, these men, most of them quite young, full of vigour and resolution, represent a new factor that has for all others inspiration.

The Blind Battalion will inevitably awaken a fresh interest in the welfare of the whole blind community.

Its members cannot be left to fend for themselves. They have the courage to overcome their handicap, they have the resolution to go forward in the battle of life—but it is ever against odds, and because they are blind there must always be need of the helping hand. The organisation for their after-care has been carefully planned on practical and business-like lines, and the men of this Blind Battalion, like the men at the Front, must in the end rely for success on the whole-hearted support of the public.

Will those of your readers who sympathise with them, and with the efforts which are being made for their present and future welfare, contribute or raise £. s.d. Battalion in aid?

A Battalion of Sovereigns means £1,000; a Battalion of Half-Crowns means £125; a Battalion of Shillings—£50; a Battalion of Pennies—£4 3s. 4d.; a Battalion of Half-pennies—£2 1s. 8d.; even a Battalion of Farthings represents over a Sovereign.

The men of the Blind Battalion unhesitatingly placed themselves at the disposal of their country. If their country will as unhesitatingly place £. s.d. Battalions at their disposal it will be possible to arrange for their present and their future in a manner commensurate with the sacrifice which they have made.

£. s.d. Battalions should be sent to The Treasurer, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, N.W.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR PEARSON,
Chairman—Blinded Soldiers',
and Sailors' Care Committee.
St. Dunstan's Regent's Park.
London, N. W.
Feb. 4.

SALE OF WORK BY CHILDREN

TO AID DISABLED INDIAN SOLDIERS

The sale of work by children of various schools of Bombay, in aid of Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers was opened by Mrs. Gaunt on Saturday evening at Freeman-Thomas Hospital. The exhibits at the sale included many beautiful pieces of embroidery work.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozo Sethna welcoming Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Gaunt, said that the idea of holding such a sale by school children originated from Mrs. Turner of Poona. Lady Willingdon, president of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, heartily supported the movement. A committee of influential ladies had been formed and the latter's visits to various Bombay schools was productive of enrolling 6,000 children on the list as members. He then thanked the ladies who had helped the Fund in diverse ways.

Rear-Admiral H. E. Gaunt expressed satisfaction at the beautiful work shown by the children, and said that Her Excellency Lady Willingdon had wished success to this sale by a telegram.

Later on an entertainment was given at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, where an interesting programme of songs, comic sketches etc. was gone through by the children.

"THE SAVITRI OF TO-DAY,"

MRS. NAIDU ON HER POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 6.

In her last public lecture at Bradlaugh Hall to-day Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaking on the national education of women said:—"You talk of Indian womanhood. You talk of courage and devotion that took Savitri to the very realms of death to win back her husband's soul. Yet to the Savitri of to-day you deny the power that wins back the soul of the national life from the depths of death. Modern Indian girls think their grand-mother old-fashioned, but the culture their grand-mother had was lofty and complete. The modern girl has neither the grace of the West nor the dignity of the East."

The lecturer advocated vernaculars as the media of national education for women which, she said, should be so modelled that Indian women would become, as of youre, priestesses in their homes. She spoke of shaping the power of religious ideas and knowledge being one condition of redemption for this country and being real worship. National education, should come with the authority of a great spiritual sanction.

Mrs. Naidu left this afternoon for Hardwar to visit the Gurukula.

THE ALLAHABAD STRIKE.

COMMISSIONER'S DISCOURSE AGAINST HOME RULERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Allahabad has had a strike of gharrywalas and ekkawalas for the last three days. Nearly two thousand men have stopped work on grounds of bad treatment meted out to them by Mr. Milner, the licensing officer of the municipality. The men have presented a long representation enumerating their grievances to the Municipal Board. The district magistrate tried to induce them to resume work but they refused to do so unless thier grievances were favourably considered. They have informed the chairman of the Municipal Board that they will resume work if an impartial committee is appointed to enquire into their grievances, but the chairman has refused to agree to this.

The public has been greatly inconvenienced but much sympathy is expressed for the men who have had to suffer many petty tyrannies. The strikers assembled in the grounds of the Home Rule League office this morning to consider the situation. Mr. Fremantle, the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, came and addressed them there and told them not to associate themselves with Home Rulers who always worked against the "Sircar" and who would betray them. He said that they were fools to go to Home Rulers and would get into trouble thereby. Many ekkas have been brought from the neighbouring villages, but some of these also have joined the strike. There is no immediate prospect of the strike ending unless the reasonable demand of the strikers for an enquiry is acceeded to.

SITUATION CONTROLLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The situation with regard to the strike of Allahabad carriage drivers is being gradually controlled by authorities. Sixty ekkas have been brought in from outside and arrangement has been made for motor omnibus to run between Katra and the city. More ekkas are expected on Sunday. Arrangements have also been made for some hackney carriages to ply from railway station.

On Saturday public inconvenience was not so great as it was on the three previous days of the strike. The ekkawalas and the carters have refused to join the strikers. The authorities expect that the strike will be over very soon.

IMPROVEMENT OF LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

Sir Harcourt Butler has appointed a committee to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the future development and improvement of Lucknow as his Honour considers that the time has now come for such a scheme, more particularly as an early legislation is under contemplation for the creation of improvement trusts in the larger cities of the province. His Honour says that the scheme should be comprehensive enough to provide for all developments and improvements likely to occur in Lucknow as far as can be foreseen during the next fifty years. The committee will consist of the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, Commissioner of Lucknow, as president, Mr. L. M. Jopling, Deputy Commissioner, Syed Nasrullah, Chairman of the Municipal Board, Hon. Mr. D. Jagat Narain, Mr. H. V. S. Dillon, Executive Engineer, Mr. H. J. Davies Superintendent Government Gardens, Sardar, Nihal Singh and Mr. W. E. Botting.

CHARGE AGAINST SECRETARY OF RECHABITES SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The preliminary enquiry commenced to-day before Mr. Bishop, Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, into the alleged charge of criminal breach of trust against Mr. Dye, managing director and secretary of the Rechabite Society. The alleged charge is in respect of certain sums of money, being contributions received from the members by Mr. Dye during 1916 and not credited to the Society's accounts in the cash book. The first witness examined by Mr. Boys for the Crown was the Rev. S. H. Kearsey, chairman of the Society, who deposed to the secretary's duties and responsibilities. The enquiry is proceeding.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

ENEMY THRUST AGAINST AMIENS.

"A FORMIDABLE EFFORT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 5, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 4-5 p.m., April 6.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—Fuller details reveal that the enemy thrust between the Somme and the Avre was a ormidable effort and aimed at getting astride the Paris-Amiens railway and developing the thrust against Amiens. Thanks to the stubbornness of the resistance the enemy success was limited to the creation of a salient 7,000 yards wide of an extreme depth of 2.000 yards.

14 DIVISIONS OF FRESH TROOPS THROWN IN.

There is reason to believe that the Germans threw in fourteen divisions of fresh troops, including some crack corps and three Guards divisions. The Fifth German division which bore a large share in the early days of the offensive and was withdrawn to refit and rest, was again fighting. It is estimated that practically a hundred German divisions have been used in the present battles.

Although the enemy yesterday concentrated all available artillery, the bombardment was comparatively not heavy, consequently they relied chiefly on the preponderating numbers. The prisoners complain of the state of the roads due to our ceaseless shelling as causing delays in getting up heavy atteries and adequate munitions.

EVIDENCES OF TERRIBLE GERMAN WASTAGE.

Yesterday rifles and machine-guns layed the principle part in the defence. The Germans came on in dense waves and suffered heavily. The enemy wastage will prove a dominant factor in deciding the present struggle, hence the following details are noteworthy. A prisoner of the 126th. Infantry Regiment stated that the average company strength in three battalions of his regiment was forty of all ranks when he was captured.

A prisoner of the 64th Infantry Reserve Regiment said that only eighty men of his battalion reached Bapaume on 25th March. When reinforcements arrived, they were composed of men all over thirty-five years, but when the battalion was reorganised it remained so weak that it consisted on 1st April of only two companies, totalling 120 of all ranks.

The second battalion of the 77th Infantry Reserve Regiment was a thousand strong at the beginning of the offensive. It reached Bapaume only 80 strong and during our attack on the 25th March between fifty and sixty were killed. Thus the tragic tale involved unity after unit, consequently the most extravagant estimates of the German losses are possible.

The weather is wet and misty and unavourable to the offensive and the troops are welcoming the inclemency gleefully. Today the Germans have shown considerable aggressiveness. At eight in the morning they attacked in the neighbourhood of Dernancourt on a front of 9,000 yards, with an estimated strength of six divisions. After desperate fighting they reached the railway.

An attack in considerable strength in the direction of Ablainsville was completely repulsed. We attack from the sector of Fonuevillers.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT BUCQUOY.

It is reported that we gained the first objective at Bucquoy, taking 7 officers and 120 men prisoners. The New Zealanders were in action again and as the result of a dashing sortie took four officers and 130 men prisoners.

Fighting is in progress on a considerable portion of the front north of the Somme, but not on a grand scale such as would indicate a general resumption of the offensive.

QUESTION OF ALLIED COUNTERBLOW.

DIVERGENT FRENCH OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 6.

The question of an Allied counter-blow to the German offensive is being discussed in Paris. Some French experts are urging an immediate counter-offensive. They point out that the German armies are at present employed on a bend even more marked than in 1914 and the middle part of the strength of the enemy offensive is accumulated in a pocket of territory which is surrounded by Allied forces. The military correspondent of the "Matin" says: "The long sought for hour of manoevre should not be far off."

On the contrary, a correspondent at French Headquarters says that competent authorities consider that the Germans can still use another hundred divisions in the offensive before their resources are exhausted and the Allies are able to undertake an offensive.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 6.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special cables says:—

Papers are speculating on the future of the Versailles Council in view of General Foch and General Rawlinson having taken the field.

The enforcement of conscription has led to some rioting in Quebec. Military authorities have taken over the administration. Sir Robert Borden in a strong speech in the House of Commons insisted that the law must be enforced.

A Berne correspondent says that the German General Staff is prepared to sacrifice a million men to achieve its objectives in the western offensive. Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks are behind the German line and will be thrown in when all German divisions have been employed.

ENEMY'S PERSISTENT FIRE ON ASIAGO.

INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE ALONG PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12 noon, April 6.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy is maintaining a persistent and harassing fire on the Asiago plateau.

We dispersed parties on the western slopes of the Ortler and engaged troops on the move to the rear between Susegana and Conegliano.

There is remarkably intense artillery fire along the Piave.

GERMAN FRONTIER CLOSED.

TO CONCEAL LARGE TRANSPORTATION OF WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 5.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 6.

The German frontier has been closed for ten days in order to conceal the large transportation of wounded.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES

OVER 780 VESSELS LOST UP TO MARCH 31ST.

(REUTER'S [illegible])

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12 noon, April 6.

Seven hundred and forty-five Norwegian vessels, aggregating 1,102,000 tons gross, have been lost through war causes up to March 31st and 946 sailors drowned. Fifty-three Norwegian vessels, of which the crews exceeded 700, are missing. It is believed that two-thirds of them are war losses.

"BRITAIN AND GERMANY SHOULD MAKE PEACE."

SUBMARINISM CANNOT STARVE ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 5.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 6.

Captain Perseus writing in the "Berlin Tageblatt" opines that even if the British army be smashed, Germany cannot land troops in England until the British fleet is beaten. He doubts the ability of submarinism to starve Britain and hence comes to the conclusion that Britain and Germany should make peace, as neither can destroy the other. Such a peace should now be easier in view of Lichnowsky's and von Jagow's disclosures that Britain was not responsible for the war.

N. E. COAST EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN DETERMINED.

MESSAGE TO THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. April 6.

A large representative meeting of the North-East Coast Engineering and Shipbuilding employers and Trade Union representatives passed a unanimous resolution which they telegraphed to the Premier stating: "We have watched with pride and confidence the deeds and the unconquerable spirit of the British and the Allied armies on the West front and spurred on by the glorious example of the fighting forces, the industrial forces of the North-East coast will do everything in their power to turn out in increasing numbers guns, shells, engines, ships and other munitions of war. The employers and workmen are determined to maintain and increase their efforts until complete victory is won."

The Premier replied "the War Cabinet is much gratified at the resolution which breathes the spirit which will win the war."

DETERMINATION OF OUR FORCES.

KING'S REPLY TO NEW YORK CHAMBER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 6.

The Press Bureau states that the King replying to the message from the New York Chamber of Commerce, expressing profound admiration at the heroism and steadfast determination of the armies, navies and peoples of the British Empire in the cause of justice and freedom, warmly congratulates the Chamber on the celebration of its 150th anniversary and rejoices to think that America's sons are now joining in the world-struggle for the triumph of justice and freedom.

The King adds: "The vast resources of life, treasure and industry of your Great Nation are pledged in the cause of civilization and must assuredly lead us to prevail. Your words of admiration and encouragement of the fighting forces and the peoples of the Empire will find a worthy response in our hearts. I sincerely thank you."

BRITISH LOSSES IN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 6.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe mentions that a British division lost eight Lieut.-Colonels in the recent battle.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT DERNANCOURT.

GERMANS GAIN A FOOTHOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5, 9-50 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 6.

A War Office communiqué says: The Germans since dawn have delivered heavy attacks north and south of Dernancourt, south-west of Albert and in the region of Moyenneville.

The Germans gained a foothold in our defences at Dernancourt and south-west of Albert, but our counter-attack restored the situation at Albert.

The enemy heavily shelled the line in the region of Mesnil and Beaumont Hamel. There was some infantry fighting near Mesnil, where the enemy gained no advantage. We repulsed an attack on Moyenneville.

We attacked south-eastward of Gommecourt, taking 120 prisoners.

The situation is quiet on the British front southward of the Somme.

HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN LUCE AND SOMME.

BRITISH PRESSED BACK TO EAST OF VILLERS BRETTONNEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5, 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, April 6.

A British communiqué says there was heavy fighting yesterday afternoon and late in the evening between the Luce river and the Somme. The enemy employing strong forces delivered repeated assaults and these were beaten off with loss to the enemy, but we were slightly pressed back to eastward of Willers-Bretonneux, where our positions were maintained.

The enemy's artillery northward of the Somme was active during the night in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy and in the Scarpe valley.

Our artillery engaged hostile concentrations in the neighbourhood of Albert.

GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 5.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 6.

The "Matin" states that measures are being taken to destroy the long-range guns. As soon as a shell is fired the French artillery concentrates upon the spot and simultaneously airmen raid it with bombs.

GERMAN BANKS TO FINANCE RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 6.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that it is reported that an association of German banks has offered the Government a loan of a thousand million roubles guaranteed by the revenues of the Northern and Siberian railways.

GERMAN SEAPLANES BOMB DUTCH SCHOONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 6.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 6.

Four German seaplanes held up, bombed and badly damaged a Dutch schooner *en route* for Ymuiden. They stole the log book. The crew abandoned the ship, but returned when the seaplanes left.

REDUCED MEAT RATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 6.

The rations of butcher's meat will be reduced by one-third after 5th May and simultaneously extra bacon rations will be issued to hard manual workers. The object is to utilise the larger supplies of bacon, which are arriving from America, and diminish the consumption of home-grown cattle in the grazing season.

GERMANYS' SECOND ATTACK

EXPECTED TO BE WEAKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—

It has been ascertained that the main blow at Amiens and then on the coast was scheduled to be thorough in the first week. All the prisoner officers agree that this is Germany's last big effort. She can fight on the defensive, but huge operations will be difficult for her if she now definitely fails. The Allies' superiority in numbers is assured from the present to the end of the war, and only a decision in the field can save Germany from being put this Spring on a permanent defensive. The Allies holding the sea and controlling supplies and their huge new armies will wear the enemy down as soon as the reaction of the present offensive begins.

The "Westminster Gazette" suggests that Germany's second attack will probably be on a smaller scale than the first. Should the pause be prolonged the next blow may fall on another part of the front.

Colonel Repington writing in the "Morning Post" says that it was a piece of good fortune for the Entente that the Germans attacked without waiting until Austria could operate simultaneously against Italy, which should be possible early in May. The Austrians too are probably pleased. If the great German offensive succeeds, they must attack in order to keep on good terms with their German masters, but if it fails and the results should be plain before the time for the Austrian attack, why should Austria sacrifice men? Meanwhile the Austrians have extended their front of attack to the Swiss frontier.

PURPOSE OF NEW BATTLE

ATTACK IN DENSE WAVES.

AMERICANS AT VERDUN.

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 6.

It is not yet clear whether the new battle amounts to the resumption of a really big offensive or is a series of hammer blows similar to those which the Germans delivered for many weeks after the failure of the first phase of the attack on Verdun.

The reciprocal raiding activity at Rheims may indicate more important events in that region.

FRENCH RESERVES ON AMIENS FRONT.

A French semi-official statement declares that the enemy is held in both the French and British sectors before Amiens and is unable to develop the plan of outuanking the city. French reserves are now making their presence felt.

Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France says the American force is now occupying a sector of the Meuse heights south of Verdun. The enemy yesterday made raid here after heavy bombardment.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO SEPARATE ALLIED FORCES.

HEAVILY PUNISHED IN CORBIE REGION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12 noon, April 6.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the enemy is again thrusting at what he believes to be the junction of the French and British armies in the hope of yet separating them.

His assault against the British yesterday apparently aimed at a converging movement upon the little town of Corbie. It was delivered in dense waves which our machine gun and rifle fire heavily punished.

He succeeded in straightening out the little salient in our line in the neighbourhood of Hamel wood and the village. Our counter-attack was insufficiently strong to restore the position.

The weather is wet and misty, hence it is impossible for airmen to cooperate.

ENEMY USING AMMUNITION BEARING BRITISH MARKS.

Fragments of the projectiles with which the enemy has been shelling our back areas bear British marks, showing that both the guns and ammunition come from the Russian front.

BATTLE OF LASSIGNY.

NOT AN INCH GAINED BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring on the evening of the 4th says the chief news of to-day's battle is that a volume of artillery fire especially of heavy guns is growing is raining heavily.

Both the sides are busy bringing up heavy material while the troops in the front line are mostly shelterless. The details of the battle of the 30th March in the neighbourhood of Lassigny show that the German objectives were Plemont and Le-plessier.

FIRST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.

The battle is memorable because it was the first important engagement during the offensive in which the enemy failed to gain an inch of ground. The centre of attack was the village and chateau of Le-plessier, a beautiful country house in a large square park which hitherto was a part of the old French line. On the right of the park is Plemont and on the left is Canny-sur-matz which, on the 30th March was held by the French Colonial troops.

THE ASSAULTS.

Two enemy divisions attacked a few regiments and one division from Lassigny assaulted across the open in a column, two companies of men marching side by side. The first waves disappeared under machinegunning but the remainder led by some one knowing the terrain, crossed a tiny stream and marshland which the defence had overlooked and soon hundreds of Germans swarmed into the park. They held the village but the right flank was forced to retire and reform facing the north-west of the wall surrounding the park. A German division attacked Plemont and fought its way to the summit, on which a gallant French officer with less than a dozen men desperately attempted to recapture the summit and succeeded in defiance of all probability in installing a machine gun and holding the Boche. Flanking attacks at Cancy on the left and Thiescourt on the right had been stopped but by 9-30 in the morning the enemy held Plemont Park and the village of Le-plessier.

ENEMY DRIVEN WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

Then the counter-attack cunningly prepared by a raking fire of the French artillery, drove the enemy with heavy losses from the summit. The Colonials simultaneously counter-attacking outflanked the Le-plessier Park from the north by a bold sweeping movement, taking 700 prisoners and releasing a number of French captives, and by the end of the day the enemy had lost the whole of the gains. On the following night the Germans re-attacked Plemont, bombing their way to the middle of the hill.

The next morning a French four-minute bombardment was followed up by the infantry who in five-minutes drove the enemy to the foot of the hill taking 50 prisoners.

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SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

VIGOROUS COUTER-ATTACK N. OF MONTDIDIER.

GROUND GAINED N. OF MONTRENAUD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6, 2-10 a.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 6.

Last night's French communiqué says: The Germans did not renew the attacks today. We vigorously counter-attacked north of Montdidier, improving our positions at several points notably, in the region of Mailly, Raineval and Cantigny of which we hold the northern and the western outskirts.

There was a reciprocal violent artillery activity between Lassigny and Noyon. We gained ground this afternoon, north of Montrenaud.

Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy cantonments and the railstations. Fires were observed at the stations of Laon and St. Quentin. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMAN FAILURE TO ATTAIN OBJECTIVE.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS SOUTH OF SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 5, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, April 6.

A French communiqué says the Germans continued the attack during the night with undiminished violence, and by hurling into the battle fresh forces. We identified fifteen divisions on our battle front, of which seven were fresh.

In spite of the marked numerical superiority of his effectives, which were used up regardless of cost, the enemy did not attain his objective, namely the railway from Amiens to Clermont. This is borne out by the orders found on prisoners.

FRENCH LINE MAINTAINED IN ENTIRETY.

Our regiments by resistance step by step and energetic counter-attacks, maintained their line in its entirety and inflicted on the enemy cruel losses.

Whilst northwards we have withdrawn to the neighbourhood of Castel, we repulsed the enemy from Bois-de-Larriercourt to the west of Maillly-Meneval.

South-east of Grivesnes a brilliant counter-attack gave us St. Aignan farm, which we retained against all assaults.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND NOYON.

Petween Montdidier and Noyon, the artillery struggle assumed great intensity. We attacked and conquered the major part of Bois-de-Pinette, six hundred metres north of Orvillers-Sorel, and all efforts to dislodge us were vain.

Further east a local operation enabled the extension of our positions north of Mont Renaud, which the enemy, notwithstanding [illegible] statements, never succeeded in recovering.

"PRACTICALLY NO SUCCESS ANYWHERE."

ENEMY SUFFERS FURTHER HEAVY CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 5, 11-10 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 6.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: The enemy's artillery artivity and trench mortar fire increased this morning northward of the Somme and was followed by strong infantry attacks between the Somme and the neighbourhood of Bucquoy. The latest reports state that the enemy gained practically no success anywhere and suffered further heavy casualties.

We successfully attacked on the same front in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, taking 200 prisoners and a few machine-guns.

The enemy did not attack to-day on the British front south of the Somme.

It is confirmed that yesterday's fighting was of the severest and most persistent nature, the enemy repeatedly assaulting our positions eastward of Villers-Brettoneux.

BRITISH AERIAL SUPREMACY.

LUXEMBERG RAILWAY STATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6, 12-15 a.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 6.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: Rain and mist yesterday interfered with the operations. We brought down seven German machines. One of ours is missing. The two previously missing have returned. We dropped 22 heavy bombs, at midday, to-day on the railstation of Luxemburg. Many bombs burst on the railway causing a large fire. Despite considerable anti-aircraft gunfire, all of our machines returned.

GERMANY ECONOMISING MEN.

ANGLO-FRENCH MASTERY OF AIR ON SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 7.

A Paris semi-official statement says:—The majority of the fresh German divisions appear not to have been drawn from the reserves but from the troops from other sectors, indicating that the German General Staff is now economising men.

The French and British aviation has definitely obtained the mastery of air on the Somme battlefield.

PRUSSIAN BRUTALITY AND AUSTRIAN HYPOCRISY.

LORD R. CECIL ON CZERNIN'S AUDACITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 6.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a statement to Reuter said, "There is no doubt now that Czernin stands for Prussian ideals and policy. With great audacity, he claims that he does not desire annexations, but new states have been set up without slightest regard to the desires of the peoples. The most hypocritical part of the Russian peace terms is that these affect not to impose indemnity, yet in reality they impose one of the heaviest indemnities ever exacted, because the new states are not under any obligation towards Russia, as regards old Russia's debts, thereby the whole debt hitherto spread over the whole of Russia is concentrated on what now remains of Russia. I confess, I prefer Prussian brutality to the Austrian hypocrisy. If you are going to rob and strangle your neighbour it is better not to talk of your moderation."

BOCHE COMPLETELY STOPPED

ENEMY'S ADVANCE ARRESTED SINCE MARCH 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., April 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing on the 4th April, says: Marshal Foch addressing the British and French correspondents said "All goes well, the Boche, to call him by his usual name, has been completely stopped. His advance has been arrested since March 30." Turning, to the map on which the successive lines of the German advance were daily marked since the beginning of the battle, Marshal Foch pointed out that the last line [illegible] gress shown bore successive dates [illegible] 28th and 29th March and after the last date no more progress was shown because the German advance was then held.

Marshal Foch continued, "We are now at the 4th April. It is therefore clear that the enemy's rush has been stemmed. The wave has expired on the shore, evidently because, it broke up on the obstacle. What the results of our success will be cannot be said. The future will show."

PROPOSED MAUDE MEMORIAL CONVALESCENT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 6.

Lord Derby and Mr. Hodge have approved the proposal to found a Maude Memorial Convalescent Home for men maimed or crippled in the war, preferably men who served under General Maude.

THE MAN-POWER BILL.

PROVISIONS OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 7.

"The Times" says that all other Government business will be set aside until the "Manpower Bill" which the Premier will introduce into the House of Commons on Tuesday has passed all the stages. These will be taken on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and it is expected that the measure will receive the Royal assent in the following week.

RAISING AGE TO 50.

It will probably include raising the age to fifty, the enactment of the principle of compulsory military service in Ireland, the immediate withdrawal of the exemptions from the men in the first two grades except, in the cases of proved indispensability and the bringing of Clergymen under the Service Acts by the offer of non-combatant work. Lads under nineteen may be sent abroad but not to the front line. It will also provide for the abandonment of protection for luxury-trades and the renewal of the pledge that there will be no industrial conscription.

RETIREMENT OF 5TH ARMY AT ST. QUENTIN.

ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 6.

The "Daily News" states that Government has decided to hold an enquiry into the retirement of the Eifth Army at St. Quentin.

FRENCH AIR-RAIDS ON GERMAN CITIES.

GREAT DAMAGE CAUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 5.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 6.

In the recent French air raids the Karlsruhe railway station was badly damaged and 40 killed and 100 wounded.

At Treves a munition factory was blown up. At Metz and Sablons eight locomotives were damaged and a munition train blown up, also a gasometer. A number of wagons of munitions were set on fire and exploded, killing fifty.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS AT HANGOE.

BALTIC FLEET ENDANGERED.

PROTEST AGAINST VIOLATION OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 6.

German troops have occupied Ekenaes. Three Russian ships in the harbour were sunk and the Russian fleet in Finnish waters is endangered.

Torpedo-boats of the Black Sea fleet are cruising in the Black Sea, bombarding and pillaging towns and selling loot.

LATER.

When the German transports arrived at Hangoe the Commander of the Baltic fleet sent a deputation to the German commander to ascertain the object of the arrival of the squadron and protest against the violation of the Brestlitovsk treaty, which guaranteed the security of the Russian fleet.

The commanders of several Russian warships, including four submarines wintering at Hangoe, blew up their vessels to prevent capture.

RUSSIAN FLEET HELSINGFORS ENDANGERED.

The approach of German transports to Hangoe was facilitated by the Russian ice-breaker Volhynetz, which left Helsingfors the previous day for Reval, where it surrendered to the Germans.

The arrival of the Germans at Hangoe endangers the Russian fleet at Helsingfors, which is unable to reach Kronstadt owing to lack of an ice-breaker. There are two battleships, a division of destroyers, five submarines and numerous transports at Helsingfors.

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

GUERILLA TACTICS OF SMALL ENEMY FORCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., April 6.

Major-General Vandeventer's first lengthy despatch covering the operations in German East Africa during the six months ended 1st December shows that the campaign was of a most exacting nature owing to the bad effects of the climate on all but indigenous Africans and other campaigning difficulties such as the character of the country, which was largely of advantage to the enemy.

The despatch deals at some length with the operations against one small mobile force commanded by Naumana, which was particularly troublesome until captured or dispersed, owing to tactics reminiscent of the pursuit of Dewet. Major-General Vandeventer believes that Naumann's raiding exploits were only possible in a country like German East Africa, where the bush is so thick that two considerable forces are able to pass within a mile unaware of each other's existence.

REMNANTS OF ENEMY IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

After tracing the measures by which enemy forces were tracked down and broken up, he expresses the opinion that remnants which entered Portuguese East Africa may necessitate an equally arduous campaign, though on a very much smaller scale, before they are brought to book, owing to the size of the country and the difficulties of communication.

Our casualties for six months were 6,000. The enemy lost 1,618 whites, 5,482 askaris, 14 guns, 77 machineguns and a thousands of rifles. Major-General Vandeventer praises all the military arms, especially the South African, Indian, West African and East African troops; he also thanks the Navy under Rear-Admiral Charlton and the Indian, South African and Uganda Governments.

LICHNOWSKY DISCLOSURES.

HIGH TREASON PROCEEDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 6.

A Berlin telegram states that Count Hertling, replying to Parliamentary questions, stated that high treason proceedings had been taken against persons concerned in the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum and the Public Prosecutor was considering whether he should prosecute Prince Lichnowsky.

MILITARY AGE TO BE RAISED TO 50.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 6.

The papers anticipate that the military age will be raised to fifty and that the question of Irish conscription will be deferred till the report of the Convention is published.

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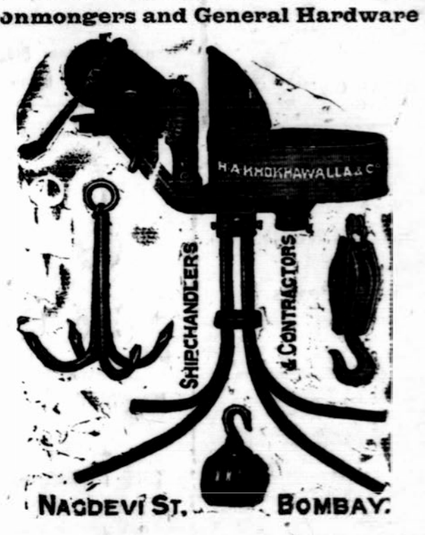

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 6.

Yesterday's depression has again given heavy rain and is travelling away eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, north-west of the United Provinces, local in the North-West Frontier Province. A few falls also occurred in Burma, east of the United Provinces and Mysore. The chief amounts are: Silchar two inches, Meerut three, Roorkee, Dehra Dun three quarters, Mussooree two, Chakrata one and a half, Mukteswar, Simla one, Murree three, Ambala, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi one and a half, Srinagar one, Peshawar three quarters, Cherat two.

Forecast:—Large decrease of rain in Punjab. North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 5th April 1918,

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.883 inches
Temperature of Air	79.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.7 "
Dew Point	69.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.723 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7 "
Minimum do.	73.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,EWE,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	141 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	Apl.		h. m.	ft. in.		Apl.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Sat.	6	m	6 3	28	11	6	m	1 2	20	10
			7 15a	25	7			7 33a	18	8
Sun.	7	m	7 36	24	9	7	m	2 1	19	6
			8 24a	26	5			1 54a	18	2
Mon.	8	m	8 48	26	2	8	m	2 40	18	0
			9 15a	27	5			2 54a	17	9
Tues.	9	m	9 47a	27	3	9	m	3 34	16	8
			10 1a	28	2			3 47a	16	10
Wed.	10	m	10 39	28	11	10	m	4 17	15	1
			10 45a	28	9			48 6a	16	5
Thur.	11	m	11 26	29	10	11	m	4 58	14	0
			11 28a	29	0			5 21a	16	4
Fri.	12					12	m	5 38	13	5
			0 10a	30	2			6 5a	16	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Saturday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m.
7 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
8 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
9 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.
10 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m.
11 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 55m.
12 (Friday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 5.m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	7	3.1 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	10	4.8 a.m.
First quarter	"	18	9	37.7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35.4 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th. April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east and the north Punjab; the chief amounts are Rawalpindi and Ambala 1.36 in. each and Lahore 0.36 in. Skies have cleared except in the extreme north. Humidity is considerably above normal. Day temperature is in large defect, the maximum being 23 deg. below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature is also below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad. Humidity is above normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is very dry in Sind. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in upper Sind and Rajputana; night temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency being large in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect. Night temperature is slightly below the average in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the western and below it in the south-eastern districts. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the west.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is slightly below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the Bombay Deccan and below it in east Hyderabad. Temperature is below normal at some stations in the Bombay Deccan both by day and night.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has determined nearly general rainfall in the east and the north Punjab. It is less marked to-day and skies have cleared except in the extreme north. Temperature has fallen in Baluchistan and north-west India and is now much lower than usual there, the deficiency being most marked in day temperature.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab. Thunderstorms appear probable on north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of April, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Rainfall, Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall, Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	81.3	64.0	63	..	7.23	+3.22
Do. (April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th April)	78.3	72.4	43	..	0.55	—3 04
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.6	55.7	63	..	3.01	+1.45
Rawalpindi	61.0	48.5	94	1.36	18.77	+10.10
Lahore	74.8	54.9	75	0.36	4.15	+0.76
Risalpur	84.3	54.8	81	..	1.13	..
Risalpur	75.7	55.1	71	.36	4.08	—1 41
Ambala	81.3	60.6	79	0.13	1.20	—1.64
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.4	65.5	56	..	1.22	—0.37
Malanpur	95.3	63.6	38	..	0.76	—1.35
Jhansi	93.9	60.8	40	..	0.27	—1 54
Cawnpore	97.0	67.5	61	0.01	0.66	—1.35
Allahabad	101.9	70.8	47	..	0.42	—1.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84.3	52.2	23	..	1.12	+0 02
Karachi	84.2	68.1	26	..	1.54	+0.11
Ajmer	86.2	59.5	21	..	0.25	—1.04
Jaipore	86.5	59.5	32	..	0.34	—1.13
Kotah	93.8	69.8	33	..	0.19	—0.82
Mount Abu	76.0	56.4	30	..	0.12	—1.08
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.0	67.7	58	..	0.15	—0.30
Dwarka	83.3	74.7	76	..	0.01	—0.07
Veraval	82.1	72.8	85	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	90.8	66.5	67	..	0	—0.60
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	72.8	68	..	0	—0.56
Surat	90.5	72.8	70	..	0	—0.35
Ahmedabad	94.8	71.8	53	..	0	—0.40
Deesa	92.7	66.8	50	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	91.1	64.8	37	..	0.06	—0.75
Indore	91.8	68.4	64	..	0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.9	72.5	32	..	1.30	—1.29
Sangor	95.2	69.2	40	..	0.14	—2.17
Hoshangabad	98.7	70.0	39	..	0.37	—1 38
Khandwa	99.1	73.5	52	..	0.04	—1.16
Akola	101.1	74.4	44	..	0.27	—1.79
Amraoti	101.6	72.9	31	..	0.18	—1.91
Nagpur	101.3	70.5	34	..	0.40	—2.20
Chanda	103.1	73.0	25	..	0.37	—2.58
Raipur	100.2	76.9	27	..	0.95	—1.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	76.4	73	..	1.46	+0.87
Ratnagiri	84.1	74.1	69	..	0.99	+0.25
Marmugao	85.0	74.9	73	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	82.7	73.0	74	..	1.10	—0.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.5	69.0	56	..	1.61	+0.78
Ahmednagar	96.4	68.9	55	..	3.12	+1.61
Poona	95.6	68.2	66	..	5.93	+2.63
Sholapur	100.1	71.8	44	..	0.67	—1.05
Bijapur	96.8	71.4	49	..	1.16	—0.46
Belgaum	93.1	62.6	52	..	5.70	+3.23
Aurangabad	96.0	68.5	56	..	0.41	—1.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.2	73.9	24	0.23	0.37	—1.54
Hyderabad	98.8	73.4	37	..	3.56	+1.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.3	75.0	72	..	2.41	—1.10
Calicut	90.1	77.5	73	0.01	7.28	+0.18
Cochin	89.5	78.2	71	..	17.54	+5.66
Colombo	89.9	72.5	91	..	21.50	—7.41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.5	74.4	82	..	13.74	+6.78
Bellary	102.1	74.2	45	..	2.72	+0 29
Cuddapah	101.6	81.6	46	..	5 78	+0.93
Madras	91.5	75.4	84	..	22.34	+1.84
Bangalore	91.8	68.6	66	..	3.89	—0.44
Coimbatore	94.9	72.7	65	..	7.89	+1 97
Trichinopoly	101.4	79.0	58	..	8.32	—1.00
Negapatam	89.2	79.8	76	..	38.04	+8.51

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th April, 1918, was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroic for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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